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ITALY DRAINS VAST SWAMPS IN PO VALLEY

1000 Farms Already Built on Reclaimed Fields—600 Houses Erected

IRRIGATION SYSTEM LINKS 220,000 ACRES

Water Raised From Valley to Hills by Series of Pumps—Employment Aided

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—One of the most important irrigation works in Europe was recently inaugurated by the Italian Minister of Agriculture, when the Parmigiana-Moglia Canal was opened.

The scheme utilizes the waters of the River Po to fertilize 220,000 acres of land in the provinces of Reggio Emilia and Modena. Only 10 years ago these lands, lying between two tributaries of the River Po, the Crostolo and the Secchia, were in most part swamps, rendered valueless by stagnant waters with no natural outlet, left behind by the frequent floods of the two torrents.

Soon after the war the landowners formed an association to reclaim the whole area. The enormous work has been carried out at a cost of 240,000,000 lire, by erecting two huge pumping stations of 10,000 horsepower each, with a capacity of 100 cubic meters of water per second. The water thus sucked up flows into a system of canals whose total length exceeds 1200 kilometers, intersecting the vast area in all directions.

It was four years ago that Signor Mussolini, by setting in motion the pumping stations at San Siro, inaugurated these great drainage works.

Permanent Work Afforded

Since then no fewer than 1000 farms have been built on the fertile fields thus reclaimed, a network of roads, some 120 kilometers in length, has been built, a great hydroelectric station of 60,000 horsepower has been erected at Dolo to provide power for these farms, more than 600 houses have been built, and the wide plain that 10 years ago, seen from the heights of the Parmigiana-Moglia embankment, displayed a swampy expanse overgrown with reeds and rushes, has been transformed into agricultural land held by some 12,000 landowners, on which the casual farm labor of the past is now finding permanent occupation. To complete this great work, however, it was necessary that a system of irrigation should be provided.

This further task was undertaken two years ago by cutting a canal communicating at Borretto with the Po, whose waters are emitted at the

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Morrow Has Part in Observance of Mexican Holiday

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Ambassador Morrow on Sept. 16 placed a wreath on the Independence Monument in Mexico City in honor of Mexican Independence Day.

Mr. Morrow, as dean of the diplomatic corps, laid the wreath on the independence shaft in the beautiful Paseo de la Reforma at 10:40 a. m. with the entire diplomatic corps and their wives witnessing the ceremony.

There were thousands of citizens watching the brief rites as a part of their celebration of the Mexican holiday. A parade began shortly afterward with more than 30,000 Mexican Army troops in line.

The wreath exercises were concluded without mishap. The journey of the Morrow party from the American Embassy to the monument, six blocks distant, and later, with the diplomatic corps, to the palace where with President Ortiz Rubio and other high officials reviewed the parade, was uneventful.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Mexico is many miles away, but the green, white and red flag waved gayly and the oratory, in Spanish, flowed freely in the gymnasium of the University of Chicago settlement "back of the stockyards" when the neighborhood house was open for the celebration of the national holiday Sept. 13, 14 and 15.

Mexicans, fathers carrying babies, mothers leading small black-haired boys and girls, young men in good clothes, girls with the national colors binding their long hair, filled the "gym." It was the third day of the celebration, Sept. 15, following a dance, a picnic, a band concert and an athletic meet, but with the Latin's love of the fete the Mexicans were not yet satisfied. The hall overflowed. The young man at the door had to explain that they could not possibly admit another person. There just wasn't room.

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Third Race Off Because of Fog, With Enterprise Winner of Two

Weather at 10:26 A. M. Showed No Signs of Clearing and Committee Acted—Defender in Second Race Had Long Lead

First Race—Won by Enterprise with 2 minute, 52 second lead over Shamrock V.

Second Race—Won by Enterprise with 9 minute, 34 second lead over Shamrock V.

Third Race—Scheduled to start 11:40 a. m. (E. D. T.) Sept. 16. Postponed until Sept. 17 because of fog and insufficient wind.

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

NEWPORT, R. I. — A score of sturdy sailors—schooled to the sea in Britain's offshore fisheries—were idle aboard the Shamrock V at her mooring in Brenton's Cove, Sept. 16, awaiting a day of clear weather which would permit the third race against the American defender Enterprise in the America's Cup series.

High hopes had been shattered the day before when the British challenger was left 9 minutes and 34 seconds astern of the Enterprise. Yet with the fortitude of seamen, the crew of the Shamrock prepared to attempt to snare a victory out of the wreaths of fog and fickle breezes which the Americans have succeeded in turning into two straight victories.

The expected race, which was to give the Shamrock its third chance after two defeats at the hands of the defending yacht, was called off when the weather, through the middle of the forenoon, showed no sign of clearing. Earlier in the day, however, preparations had gone on for the third race in the series.

Visitors From England

Early in the forenoon a saucy steam launch with a brass smoke stack bearing the glittering stamp of yachting fashions back in the reign of Queen Victoria, puffed up to the float of the New York Yacht Club station. The club servant, sighting the blue flag of the Royal Naval Reserve and the green hull which matched the color of Shamrock V, hastened to assist members of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club. A number of women and men stepped into the launch, which then headed toward the Erin, guests of Sir Thomas Lipton for the third race.

On the outskirts of the fleet hang the great ocean-going yachts. Largest of them all is J. P. Morgan's Corsair.

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DRY HEAD SHOWS OPTIMISM OVER WORK OF OFFICE

Colonel Woodcock Speaks at Ford Hall Gathering With Others

Following an inspection tour of various federal prohibition offices in the region, Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock came to Boston Sept. 15 and, declaring himself a "confirmed optimist" regarding enforceability of prohibition, pointed out to members of the law enforcement groups gathered at Ford Hall the need for coöperation from state and county officials to make the dry laws effective.

The occasion was the celebration of the signing of the Constitution, observed by a dinner given under the auspices of the Law Enforcement League and sponsored by the Constitution Defense Committee, the Massachusetts Women's Christian Temperance Union, the Massachusetts Woman's Law Enforcement Committee, the Law Enforcement League, Masachusetts members of the Association of Catholics Favoring Prohibition and the Committee Opposed to Repeal.

Included on the program with Major Woodcock, which was presided over by Mrs. William H. Brown, were Dr. A. Z. Conrad, pastor of the Park Street Church; Mrs. Esther M. Andrews of the Governor's Council; Mrs. William H. Tilton, chairman of the state committee against repeal, and J. Weston Allen, former Attorney-General, and Frederick H. Tarr, United States Attorney.

Colonel Woodcock, whose remarks were radiocast by station WNAC, said in part:

"When elected I said I would enforce the policies of the United States honestly, earnestly and lawfully. That

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Coste and Bellonte Off for Cleveland

Capt. Dieudonné Coste and Maurice Bellonte, French transatlantic fliers, left Boston at 8 a. m., Sept. 16, for Cleveland, the next stop in their good will tour of 32 principal cities in the United States, with the thunderous enthusiasm of Boston's welcome still ringing in their ears.

Swooping down onto the field of the East Boston airport at 3:45 p. m., Sept. 15, in their big red and silver sesquiplane "?," the crack French airmen made a perfect landing in the hearts of the wildly cheering thousands of Bostonians who were awaiting them as well as on the ground. After official greetings on the part of the city by Mayor Curley, Joseph J. Flamand, French Honorary Consul in Boston, and other officials, they were warmly welcomed in the executive chambers of the State House on behalf of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

At a public reception on the Boston Common, Mayor Curley presented to the fliers a silver pitcher designed by Paul Revere, and in a brief address declared that "these aviators, by their message of good will, bind stronger the ties of love between the United States and France." Following refreshments at the Ritz-Carlton as the guests of the National Aeronautical Association and the Women's Wing and Prop Club of Boston, they were entertained at dinner by the Boston Typographical Union, No. 13, which brought the day's welcoming ceremonies to a close.

WORCESTER, Mass. (AP)—As Captain Coste and Maurice Bellonte, the French aviators, flew over this city on their way from Boston to Cleveland, they dropped on the Alumni Athletic field at Worcester Polytechnic Institute a silk American flag, 18 by 8 inches, wrapped in a paper on which they had written a message, "Felicitations to Worcester — home city of Major Aldrin." Both aviators had signed the message which was ed up by William Ostrom nd to Earle, president of ter , who sent it to Mayor O'Hara.

CANADA PASSES FIRST STAGE OF DUMPING BILL

Nation's Producers to Be Protected—Jobless Debate Ends in Commons

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Ont.—While there is no opposition in Parliament to measures that will prevent the dumping of foreign products on the Canadian market, the resolution moved by Edmond B. Ryckman, Minister of National Revenue, to amend the Customs Act so that the Government can alter the tariff simply by order-in-council, and without consulting Parliament, raised a storm of protest from Liberals, Farmers and Labor.

W. D. Euler, former Minister of Inland Revenue in the King Cabinet, and Charles Stewart, former Minister of the Interior, both criticized the Government's proposals.

Mr. Ryckman in defending his resolution, the object of which was to set the fair market value of imported goods for duty purposes at not less than the wholesalers' or jobbers' price in the country of origin, said that the Government was convinced that the measure to be introduced would stop dumping so far as it was humanly possible.

In some cases discounts as high as 86 per cent had been allowed Canadian importers of dumped goods from the United States, he said.

The resolution was then passed and first reading was given to the bill based upon it.

Returning to the bill for the providing of $20,000,000 for unemployment relief, J. S. Woodsworth, Labor, Winnipeg North Center, moved an amendment that a clause should be inserted to the effect that wherever monies were granted for the building of public works for such a purpose, provision should be made for paying a fair and reasonable wage.

R. B. Bennett, the Prime Minister, demurred on the ground that a fair wage act was already in force and the amendment was out of order.

After the Speaker, George Black, had ruled it in order, W. Mackenzie King, Liberal leader, thought that in transferring some of the money to provincial and municipal governments the fair wage clause should be inserted as a compulsory condition of acceptance.

At the first division of the new Parliament the amendment was lost by a vote of 71 for and 19 against. The bill then received a third reading and was referred to the Senate.

Sir John Simon Finds America Unbiased on India—Denies Reports of Prejudice

BY RADIO FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Sir John Simon, chairman of the Indian Statutory Commission, on arriving at Liverpool after his return from the United States and Canada, has made a statement much reducing the caliber of allegations which have received wide publicity here to the effect that the general American attitude in regard to India does not do justice to Britain.

"My very strong impression," Sir John said, "is that in the United States, just as in Canada, while there is very great interest taken in the Indian question, interest takes the form of greatly wishing to learn more about the facts. I do not at all share the view that there is any prejudice.

"Of course, it is inevitable that American opinion is on the whole not very well informed on the subject. America is very far away. I think it was not without its value that the contents of the first volume of this statutory commission's report — the survey of facts—which is not open to any challenge and has not been challenged, has been made more available to Americans by this visit.

"American citizens are naturally very short of trustworthy and impartial information and are very glad to have it, and as far as I am concerned I am very grateful for the great interest they have shown in the whole subject. An impressive indication of their interest was the fact that after my broadcast talks there on the uncontroversial aspects of the Indian problem I received a very large number of letters from people who had listened to me. I hope I have been of some service in helping American opinion get a more informed view."

Robert Alfred Shaw, writing from the American Club here on the same subject in The Times of London, points out that the present-day interest in India is not, as has been intimated, an inheritance from the days of the revolution, any more than something out of recent days in France, when British and American soldiers stood in the trenches facing the same way.

"Anglo-American inheritance, irrespective of the flag under which it serves," Mr. Shaw says, "springs normally to aid the under dog. Picture to an Englishman, Irishman, Scotsman or American the sufferings of badly treated people and each will rebel against the oppressor. The plea for India as presented to Americans is a plea on behalf of the under dog. That plea may be unfairly presented in many instances and poorly defended in others, but adequately answer it the emotion which it arouses should not be misunderstood nor misstated as in the present instance."

REICH CABINET TO TAKE PLANS TO PARLIAMENT

Gulf Between Labor and Bourgeoisie Bridged by Fascist Menace

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—The Reich's Cabinet has decided to complete its program of financial reforms and go with it before the Reichstag. It is held that in doing so the Cabinet will try to come to terms with the Social Democrats so as to be sure of a majority.

More and more voices are being raised in all parties, ranging from the industrial German People's Party to the Social Democrats in favor of coöperation of the present minority government made up of bourgeois parties with the Social Democrats in order to preserve the parliamentary system.

One of the leaders of the German People's Party who has fought the Social Democrats most bitterly in past months, expressed himself to the effect that under present circumstances such coöperation is necessary.

Thus the common danger of the strong Fascist movement which so suddenly has been realized by all after the surprising support the Fascists received in the elections seems to be bridging the gulf between the bourgeois parties and Labor, and apparently uniting all parties supporting the present régime in its defense.

Preparing for Winter

The one great necessity before the nation, it is being realized rapidly, by all serious politicians, is to get through the coming winter safely because if this is possible, despite economic difficulties and in face of the strong Fascist movement, and if economic conditions improve by next spring, then the Fascist wave is bound to abate, it is believed.

If the Chancellor, Dr. Heinrich Bruening, gives up his anti-Socialistic policy, he is quite the man to lead the nation safely through the coming months, it is held.

He will find support in an equally capable man in the camp of the Social Democrats, it is adjudged namely in Dr. Otto Braun, who, as Prussian premier, maintained law and order in the Reich's largest state for many years and is rapidly developing from a party man into a far-sighted statesman.

Now acting as spokesman of the Social Democratic Party, Dr. Braun

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Holland's Queen Opens Parliament Mid Ancient Pomp

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE HAGUE—Queen Wilhelmina opened the States-General—Parliament—Sept. 16 with a pageant and the gilt coaches of pre-war days. In a speech from the throne the Queen dwelt upon the widespread economic depression which gravely affected agriculture in the Netherlands and the planting industry in the Dutch Indies and made retrenchment in government expenditure essential.

"Sincere international coöperation," the speech says, must be cultivated to support internal executive measures of relief. The very friendly nature of the relations between the Netherlands and other powers, the speech added, will form an "indispensable foundation" for action.

The Queen also announced a number of new measures, in particular, economic information services are to be reorganized and extensive improvements undertaken in connection with roads and waterways with more fixed bridges over the bigger rivers.

Such bridges have long been urgently required, especially in the provinces of North Brabant and Limburg. Connection with Belgium, for example, has been hampered owing to traffic across the Meuse and Waal streams having still to rely upon ferryboats. The speech added that the economic situation in Surinam remains depressed, whilst that of Curacao gives grounds for satisfaction.

Original Boston Settler Meets Governor Winthrop

Story of Settling of Boston Told Granite and Bronze on Boston Common

Designed by John F. Paramino

Co-operatives of Britain Seek Contacts in U.S.

Visiting Officials Hope to Link Two Countries in Group Movement

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A move that may be of tremendous significance to the rapidly growing coöperative organizations of the United States is forecast in the visit to America of a delegation of three officials of the Coöperative Wholesale Society, Ltd., England's largest consumer coöperative, seeking to establish direct contact with the producer coöperatives of the United States.

With the proposal to link the coöperatives of the Old and New Worlds would go the elimination of the middleman from a large share of the export trade in wheat, cotton goods and other exports with consequent benefit to farmers producing these commodities in the United States and to English consumers utilizing the goods in the homeland. The program is considered as a serious possibility as a result of the visit just paid to the Federal Farm Board by the officials.

James C. Stone, vice-chairman of the Federal Farm Board, said that the British visitors were primarily interested in direct purchases of American wheat and that after discussing their plans with President Hoover and Farm Board members they had gone to Chicago to negotiate with the managers of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, wheat coöperative sponsored by the Farm Board.

The visitors, according to Mr. Stone, also evinced an interest in purchases of American canned goods direct from producer coöperatives in this country and expressed a willingness to consider the advantages of buying other American goods through similar channels.

Included in the British delegation are Robert Fleming and Joseph Bradshaw, directors of the Coöperative Wholesale Society, Ltd., and A. H. Howbley, a grain buyer. In Chicago they will negotiate with George Milner, general manager of the Farmers National, and C. E. Huff, president of that organization.

The English organization is made up of 12,000 retail societies operating 5000 stores, does an annual business of $450,000,000 and manufactures 260 bags of flour, weighing 280 pounds each, every hour of every day.

The visit of the British delegation will afford the Farmers National Grain Corporation an opportunity to realize one of the most important hopes its organizers cherished. When Mr. Huff announced six weeks ago that his corporation had completed its organization and was ready for business he revealed that it had already shipped one large consignment of wheat to a consumer coöperative in Scotland. He said at that time that the plan was as far as possible to eliminate middlemen from the export trade in this manner in order to reduce the spread between what the consumer pays and what the farmer receives.

BRITISH RAILWAYS CLOSE 176 STATIONS

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—With a view to adapting the railways of Great Britain to changing conditions, it has been decided shortly to close for passenger traffic 90 more of the smaller class railway stations.

This brings the total closed this year of the four big systems to 176. In nearly all cases motorcoach services will be available, operated by the railways or in agreement with motorcoach companies. The majority of these stations will still be available for merchandise, horses, milk, and perishable goods, while passengers by motorcoach will be able to send luggage in advance by rail.

In north Wales four small branch lines have been closed. Although the Southern Railway has closed four small stations, a new line with six stations has been opened and six new stations built.

Fishermen's Strike in Nova Scotia Ends

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

North Sydney, N. S.

A STRIKE of North Sydney fishermen which has kept the local fleet warped to its piers for several weeks has been settled.

A compromise was reached Sept. 16 between members of the fishermen's union and dealers, under which the prices prevailing at Canso, N. S., will be paid local fishermen on certain sizes of fish. The price on market cod, which constitutes the bulk of the landings at this season, remains unchanged.

FIVE MEMBERS OF NEW TARIFF BOARD NAMED

Most Have Served Before —Sixth Will Be Designated Later

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — President Hoover on Sept. 16 announced the names of five of the six members of the reorganized Tariff Commission which will operate the flexible provision of the Hawley-Smoot bill.

Besides Henry P. Fletcher (R.) of Pennsylvania, chairman, and Thomas Walker Page of Virginia (D.), previously announced, Mr. Hoover has named Dr. Alfred P. Dennis of Maryland, Edward Brossard of Utah and Dr. John Lee Coulter of Fargo, N. D. Messrs. Dennis and Brossard are members of the present Tariff Commission and Dr. Coulter is the chief economist of that body.

The sixth member of the commission who must under the law be a Democrat will not be announced for some weeks. President Hoover's original nominee decided not to serve, necessitating a last minute switch in plans.

Mr. Coulter, regarded as an outstanding agricultural economist, has been associated with the Progressive wing of the Republicans. Born in Minnesota in 1881 he has for years lived in North Dakota. He holds a series of academic degrees from universities in the Northwest and middle West, and from 1921 till last year was president of the North Dakota Agricultural and Mechanical College.

The other member of the commission, Mr. Dennis, has been a member of the body since 1925. He was formerly a teacher in various universities, and, after 1918, became engaged in economic work in the diplomatic corps as a special representative abroad of the Commerce Department.

Boston Unveils New Monument to Its Pioneers

Secretary of Navy Dedicates Memorial—Edwin Markham Reads Ode

Before a great gathering on historic Boston Common, the Memorial to the Founders of Boston was dedicated Sept. 16 and formally presented to the city.

The ceremonies took place in the presence of English guests including Mayor Reuben Salter of Boston, Eng., and the chief speakers were Mayor James M. Curley, Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy, Gov. Frank G. Allen and Edwin Markham, who read an original ode.

Judge Thomas H. Dowd, chairman of the Historical Sites Commission, formally presented the memorial to the city. Following the unveiling by Katherine Winthrop, lineal descendent of Governor Winthrop, the entire group retired to the Tribune on the Common, where Sherman L. Whipple introduced Mayor Curley, who spoke a few words in commemoration of the early pioneers, and accepted the beautiful memorial in behalf of the city.

The Mayor then introduced Mr. Markham, author of "The Man With the Hoe," who read an ode in which he depicted the heroism of Governor Winthrop and his associates in steadfastly clinging to the fundamentals which later formed the basis for American ideals of popular government.

Secretary Adams delivered the dedicatory address in which he described the fleet that brought Governor Winthrop to America and traced the historical incidents which tested the fiber of the colonists.

The memorial depicts the landing of Governor Winthrop in Boston and his meeting with Blackstone, first Boston settler, at a point said to be near the Charlestown Bridge at Prince and Charles Streets.

The memorial is located on the site of a spring which once came to the surface in front of Blackstone's dwelling on Beacon Street but changed its course to sprout on the Common. It was designed by John F. Paramino, Boston sculptor.

In Mayor Curley's office are three miniature reproductions of the Founders' Memorial, one of which it is believed he will present to Mayor Salter.

Among the visitors to the Mayor's office Sept. 16 was Mme. Ernestine Schumann-Heink, contralto, who brushed in with her usual pleasant greeting for everybody immediately following her arrival from New York to engage in the ceremonies at the Boston Garden in honor of the English guests.

The railroads have been busy

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

'Worm Holes' in Metal Bearings Vanish Before Retired Naval Officer's Skill

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—One cause of "worm holes" in metal bearings, an expensive source of friction in machinery, has been "licked" by Commander J. J. Manning, a retired American naval officer.

"Worm holes" are pits in alloys caused by the globules of one metal melting while the other metal does not melt. During 30 years in the Navy, while chief engineer of two battleships and superintendent of shops at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, Commander Manning learned what "worm holes" cost in a machine age.

Retiring in 1925, he adopted as an avocation the work of metal mixing, seeking to make better alloys. At first he maintained his own laboratory and later, to get more facilities, joined the Mar-John Mines Company here.

Some metals fuse with difficulty and Commander Manning told Sept. 15 how he has found a way to pour such metals together while molten so that they mix successfully with somewhat the same ease and results as mixing two glasses of water. He adds a small amount of rare earths, minerals which comprise 15 of earth's 92 elements, all named for the difficulties encountered in trying to separate them.

With these rare earths, he said, he obtains a plastic bronze out of lead and copper, with a grain so fine that there are no globules to melt into "worm holes" when the alloy is used for bearings.

Lead ordinarily melts at 700 degrees Fahrenheit, but, in Commander Manning's alloy with copper, resists 1400 degrees before melting.

He exhibited another alloy so hard that it scratches glass, but retains full tensile strength while red hot, until within a few degrees of its melting point, 3100 degrees Fahrenheit. Alloys of this sort are used in steam shovel lips, railroad brake shoes and airplane tail skids.

Commander Manning has other alloys of steel, tungsten and chromium; steel, copper and chromium; tungsten, nickel and chromium; and aluminum and copper.

ITALY-REICH BACK BRITISH ARMS STAND

Curtius Expresses Gratitude to Henderson for Sympathetic Attitude

FEDERATION ISSUE GOES TO COMMITTEE

Ministers Treat Matter in Unspecific and Noncommittal Terms

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—The plan for a European federation is to be sent by the Assembly of the League of Nations to an ad hoc committee of all European states, it has been decided after extensive exchanges of views principally between Aristide Briand, France, and Arthur Henderson, Great Britain. It was anticipated there the plan would eventually find its way into a special recess commission, but the exact reference has been drafted only after consultation by the greater powers.

M. Briand and Mr. Henderson were extremely careful to send the plan to the commission in most unspecific and non-committal terms. It was the chief preoccupation of the delegates not to take any stand which is likely to commit the governments or to prejudice future federation in face of the European situation which will inevitably change within the next few months.

Thus the present session of the Assembly has taken a concrete decision upon the problem which it had been anticipated would hold the center of the stage most of its sessions. It remains only to record in the Assembly, probably by a majority vote, the decision already taken.

The situation regarding the second chief issue facing the Assembly, namely disarmament, is much more uncertain. The results of the German elections have made the British attempt to accelerate the pace of disarmament increasingly difficult, for already Geneva is perceiving the unprecedented stiffening of the French attitude.

Dr. Curtius' speech skirted the vital problems with extreme circumspection. He did not mention the words treaty revision, although Count Albert Apponyi, Hungary, on the previous day opened the door to discussion of alterations in European territorial settlement. Dr. Curtius referred gratefully to Mr. Henderson's espousal of the German cause in relation to the issue of disarmament but carried matters no further.

Whereas the British declaration against unilateral disarmament was an open invitation to the Germans to make the strongest possible blast against the procrastination in calling the general disarmament conference, Dr. Curtius refused to utter a single genuinely forcible word. Though the recent victories over Poland in the Council session and the annual meeting of the Geneva minorities congress had invited vigorous German insistence upon the rights of minorities, Dr. Curtius again contented himself with pious references to the mild recommendations of the League of Nations Council at its Madrid meetings.

Almost apologetically, Dr. Curtius asked if the sixth committee of the Assembly might not again discuss the minorities problem. Regarding European federation, Dr. Curtius indicated that Germany more than any other European country desired the leveling of barriers. While the Assembly, though it was already disillusioned regarding the possibility of a forcible German settlement, did expect some reference to the necessity of basing federation upon justice (in other words, the revision of treaties), as the German note replying to M. Briand openly said, Dr. Curtius did not breathe a word.

The final section of the German minister's speech interestingly opened the economic issue. With the disorganization prevailing, Germany had been forced to take protective measures against the inundation of agricultural supplies from neighboring countries to th eeast. European federation was necessary to end the era of economic isolation and strife.

Dr. Curtius issued veiled warnings against regional understandings like those of Warsaw and Sinaia, when he urged the most favored nation clause be guaranteed by the League.

The Assembly recognized Dr. Curtius's reticence upon the most highly controversial matters as probably inevitable in view of the insecurity of the German Cabinet. His extreme docility regarding issues concerning France were interpreted also as a gesture to soften the blow of the elections.

Vittorio Scialoja, Italy, delivered an address which emphasized the main points of the present Italian policy. First he declared Mr. Henderson's stand on disarmament expressed ideas which in general coincided exactly with those of the Italian Government. Signor Scialoja placed European federation farther in the dim distant future than any of his predecessors at the Assembly tribune. The present difficulties, he said, eliminate all possibility, even all hope, of arriving at a concrete result. Too many divisions, oppositions and passions existed in Europe to believe in the possibility of realizing a federation union. But he hoped that federation would be the product of a very deliberate historical evolution.

The Italian delegate explained Italy's reasons for proposing reorganization of the secretariat of the League of Nations, permitting diplomatic representation of each of the great powers.

...LED ...S SHOWN FOR FARM STUDY IN THE TROPICS

Porto Rican Agricultural Head Says School for Experts Is Necessary

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Pan-American efforts should be turned to educating agricultural specialists and research men to aid in developing the tropics, Dr. Carlos E. Chardon, Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor of Porto Rico, told the Inter-American Conference on Agriculture, Forestry and Animal Industry here.

Dr. Chardon asserted that "with very few notable exceptions an agricultural training, in the sense known in America and Europe, cannot be obtained in most of the Latin-American countries."

Higher training and specialization are necessary, he pointed out, in the preparation of men for research and advanced agricultural education and he called attention to the fact "that with the opening of the American tropics to scientific crop production and the interest shown by various governments in the initiation of experimental work, an increasing number of tropical agricultural experts will be needed."

"No organized effort has been made in America for the advancement and coördination of technical agricultural research," Dr. Chardon declared, "this conference perhaps being the first serious attempt along that line. It is now a subject of considerable Pan-American interest to start something definite and constructive but we must realize that the lack of trained men is the first serious handicap."

He called attention to the need of a graduate school of tropical agriculture to act as a center of training and higher education for tropical experts.

"It seems vitally important," he said in conclusion, "that such an institution be established as a necessary step in the development of scientific crop production in tropical America and for the development of a policy of self-protection of our national resources."

Agricultural coöperative associations, farm bureaus, and so forth, are only beginning to develop on an effective basis in the Latin-American countries and have not yet reached such a stage as to assume the initiative and leadership in problems of crop production and agricultural education although there are some exceptions, Dr. Chadron said.

He declared that demonstration stations which have been operated in Porto Rico since 1923, and have gradually spread to the Dominican Republic, Panama, Colombia and Ecuador, "mark the beginning of a practical governmental effort to improve the routine methods of farming practiced in Latin America."

NOONE WINS SUPPORT OF STATE DEMOCRATS

CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—The state Democratic Committee Sept. 15 voted to "stand by the verdict of the voters" as expressed in last week's primary and will support the candidacy of Albert W. Noone, Peterboro manufacturer, who, running as an outsider, defeated the regular party candidate for the United States Senate, Amos N. Blandin.

Mr. Noone was invited to the meeting, but he did not attend and this action was taken as an indication that he would continue his fight independent of his party's plans. Chairman Robert J. Gould, of Newport, announced that the state convention would be held here Sept. 23.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON'S DAY OF DAYS!
Tomorrow

To the Public — TO THOSE VIEWING OR MARCHING IN THE PARADE: THE RAPID TRANSIT LINES OF THE BOSTON ELEVATED RAILWAY WILL TAKE YOU QUICKLY AND DIRECTLY TO THE PARADE ROUTE.

To Motorists — ON "BOSTON DAY": PARK WHERE THE "EL" BEGINS

TO BE SURE OF SEEING THE PARADE
Use the "EL"
Boston Elevated Railway

Filene's
BOSTON

We are pleased to present
"CAVIAR"
the new off black chiffon stockings
$2.50

Not "black as coal," or a crow's back . . . but black with a bronze undertone, like sheer black chiffons on the legs of a bronze statue. A smart "rustiness," smartest of the smart, with all black . . . a stunning effect with dark green, dark brown or the lovely new wine shades.

All silk chiffon, picot tops, $2.50

Filene's Stocking Shop—street floor

VARIETY OF CRAFT DANCE OVER WAVES OF YACHT COURSE

(Continued from Page 1)

a rakish, black steam yacht launched early this year.

Close to it in size are the Viking, white, with a graceful clipper bow, owned by George F. Baker Jr., and the Nourmahal, with the lines of a fast battle cruiser, flying the broad pennant of Vincent Astor, commodore of the New York Yacht Club, sponsor of the match for the cup which the schooner yacht America won in a dazzling flight around the Isle of Wight in the summer of 1851.

The finest of the large auxiliary sailing yachts ride at anchor in the outer stretches of the harbor. Among them are the black three-masted schooner Atlantic, winner of the Kaiser's Cup in an Atlantic Ocean race from Sandy Hook to Land's End on the coast of Cornwall in 1906; the black bark Aloha, once the flagship of the New York Yacht Club when Arthur Curtiss James was ranking officer; the handsome white full-rigged ship Seven Seas, the only full-rigger on the Atlantic coast with the exception of the old U. S. S. Constellation, whose great, gaunt yards are etched against the gray September sky beyond the naval torpedo station.

Nearly every type of rig is represented in this unprecedented nautical array—the sloop, yawl, ketch, cutter, catboat, bugeye, pinkie, schooner, brigantine, topsail schooner, bark, barkentine and full-rigged ship, stand out in a great forest of masts.

Hails From Chicago

On the yachts' sterns, below their names, appear the hailing ports extending geographically from harbors near the St. Croix River on the eastern boundary line of the United States as far south as Florida, west to the Pacific Ocean, the Great Lakes and ports across the Atlantic.

On the heavily built counter of a snug little schooner are the words, "Gadfly II, Chicago." But she has been much further afloat than many of the large steam and motor yachts. Her prow is plated with steel, and she has bucked the ice floes in waters north of Bering Sea.

The second duel between Enterprise and Shamrock V was more disappointing to the Lipton cause than was the first. To the spectators along the crowded course at times it presented a more spectacular picture. The accompanying fleet had diminished considerably in size. The season is late for yachting, and a number have plowed many a long sea mile to witness the start of the series. The decks of the excursions steamers were less crowded, too.

For the second time Skipper Vanderbilt, standing nonchalantly at the defender's bright oak wheel, sent his white-sparred sloop away in the lead of the wavering Shamrock, opening up a gap of clear water all the way to the outer mark. As they approached the first turn, both racers went away on a number of tacks. First on long boards, then short ones, zigzagging down to the buoy with long, sweeping spurts. As the contenders came off the wind, presenting their sterns to the onlookers, their sails ranged up at an easy angle with a gentle curve, and narrow, like a quill held edgewise way out on the horizon. Then they tacked again, coming broadside to the fleet, tall triangles of filmy white. The sunlight glowed through their sails that made dark patches on the canvas where the headsails overlapped.

They had settled down on the long jaunt to the second mark. Enterprise was far in the lead, but the plucky Shamrock—handsomest, if not the swiftest of any cup yacht—plowed steadily on into the wide gap that the defender was slowly increasing.

Rounding the turn, the crews on Enterprise and Shamrock sprang into action smothering headsails and setting their spinnakers for the run straight down the wind, 10 miles to the finish line.

The last 10 miles was merely a procession with Enterprise a mile in the lead. They moved slowly in the light breeze. It was merely a matter of having to sail down past the Susan Moran before hauling down their sails and heading back to Newport.

Enterprise Takes Lead From Start and Wins Easily From Shamrock

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

NEWPORT, R. I. (On Board the Race Committee Tug, Susan A. Moran)—Over a 30-mile triangular course off Brenton Reef lightship Sept. 15, the Enterprise defeated the Shamrock V in the second race of the fourteenth match for the America's Cup, greatest of international yachting trophies. The American defender crossed the finish line 9 minutes and 34 second ahead of the green-hulled challenger of Sir Thomas Lipton

As in the first race, the Enterprise led from the start, although for a minute or two after the two yachts were sent away, it looked as if the Shamrock had a slight advantage. Thirteen minutes after the starting whistle the Enterprise tacked to port across the bow of the Shamrock, and most yachtsmen realized that the outcome was scarcely in doubt.

Hesitate to Make Sail

Although both yachts reached the scene of the contest some minutes before 11 o'clock, each seemed to hesitate, as they did on the first day, to make sail. Back in the trial races all four American boats were under canvas an hour before the starting signal and spent the time profitably in hardening sheets and halyards and in trying out the breeze. There were no such preliminaries on the two cup boats on Sept. 15, and the warning signal was less than 20 minutes away when first the Shamrock and then the Enterprise let go their tow lines.

The race committee paid no attention to these dilatory tactics, but sent the mark tug off at 11:10 and five minutes later the three sets of code flags "ARY," "ARB," and "AQE" fluttered up, indicating a leg west southwest, a second, southeast by east and the third north one-half east. As the breeze at the time was west southwest, about eight knots, the first leg was a beat, the second a reach and the third more or less of a run.

Captain Heard declined a challenge for a preliminary starting duel by tacking away from the Enterprise, leaving Harold S. Vanderbilt to select his own time and place in crossing the line.

For once, however, the American amateur overplayed his hand, for after getting a nice berth to the northwest of the committee tug, he jibed around a trifle too soon, and when he headed for the start he had more than a minute to waste. The result was that the Enterprise came rushing up with plenty of speed, but compelled to run the line 50 yards or more until the shriek of the starting whistle enabled her to cross 10 seconds later.

Tacked at Right Moment

Captain Heard, however, tacked just at the right moment for the invisible tape, and, with the Shamrock cutting the water like a knife, he drove the yacht so close to the stern of the tug that one could have tossed a biscuit on board. It was the one bright spot in a day of Shamrock errors for the Lipton boat was well to weather of the wake of the American, and, while 100 yards astern, and getting some back wind, was nevertheless in a commanding position if she had the legs to forereach the Enterprise. The latter for five minutes after the start was in no position to cross.

So the yachts kept their starboard tacks aboard as they headed out to sea, with thousands of eyes watching to see if the Shamrock could hold her advantageous position. Everyone realized that it was a crucial test, and that the destiny of the cup depended more or less on the outcome.

It was soon decided, for the Enterprise began to draw slowly ahead. Furthermore, her sails set far better than those on the Shamrock. Tom Ratsey of Cowes, who made the mainsail carried by the challenger, admitted in those fateful 10 minutes that the great sheet of canvas was too loose at the luff and that her mainsheet had not been hauled down enough. On passing the committee tug it was seen that the head stays on the Shamrock were a trifle slack; in fact, the trimming of the Lipton boat both days left much to be desired by her supporters.

With the Enterprise ranging ahead, the obvious move by the Shamrock was to tack away to prevent being covered, and possibly pick up a more favorable breeze. Captain Heard did nothing of the kind, but held on and 13 minutes after the start which he had won so brilliantly he saw the Enterprise swing leisurely round to port and cross with 50 yards to spare, tacking at once, of course, on the Shamrock's weather bow.

That settled the race, and, in the opinion of many yachtsmen, the series also. Try as he would Captain Heard could not wiggle the Lipton boat out from underneath the American.

Case of Splitting

In the beat of 10 miles to the weather mark the Enterprise took 13 tacks to 11 by the Shamrock, two extra ones being unnecessary on the part of Mr. Vanderbilt and under ordinary circumstances might have been rather hazardous in both instances. It was a case of splitting. But the tall amateur seemed to have the Shamrock's measure and to realize that he might depend upon more Shamrock mistakes. One came half way up the course, when Captain Heard decided that this jibtopsail was too large and shifted to a small one. He had several chances to romp off and pass the Enterprise to leeward with his big head sail, but he tossed them all away and lost a full quarter of a mile while the change was being made.

Mr. Vanderbilt held the Enterprise between the mark and the Shamrock until she was within half a mile of the buoy, when he swung her round to port and headed just a trifle off for a position that would give him a chance to haul down his jiptopsail and run up his reaching sail while making the starboard tack for the mark. The maneuver was well carried out, and the Enterprise had plenty of speed as she swung round the buoy and broke out her largest genoe jib, a huge piece of canvas, that sheeted back half way between the mast and the taffrail.

Tacks to Port Too Soon

Captain Heard tried the same tactics, but he misjudged the distance and tacked to port too soon. The result was that the Shamrock went to starboard for the mark. She was pinched so hard that she almost lost headway, having just enough to ease round the buoy with her head sails fluttering. Furthermore she was unfortunate in having the breeze slack up, and must have lost a minute or two on that account. She was nearly 6 minutes astern of the Enterprise.

The Enterprise carried a better breeze all the way to the second mark and picked up more than three minutes in the 10 miles, both boats making the course without starting a sheet. Then the breeze began to take a hand in the game, by slacking up on the leader and hauling a bit further aft on both boats. The Enterprise losing some speed broke out one of her big double luff spinnakers, but while the Shamrock had her pole over to port, she made no move to set her running kite. The gain by the Lipton boat was brief, for the Enterprise picking up a better air, drew away again, and from then on was never threatened.

Five miles from the finish the Shamrock hauled in her pole and shifted her genoe to a small ballooner, but it did her no good, in fact, the gain in the first part of the third leg was more than lost in the last few miles, although the margin in favor of the Enterprise in the 10 miles was only 31 seconds.

The usual chorus of whistles greeted both boats impartially as they surged across the line and were picked up by their tows. In response to the code flag inquiry as to their wishes for a race the next day, each yacht signalled "Yes," and then hustled for the harbor. The summary:

AMERICA'S CUP—Second Race

Course 30 miles triangular. Wind west southwest 7½ knots at start; southwest 10 knots at finish. Sea rolling. Weather hazy.

Yacht	Start	Finish	Elapsed time
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Enterprise	...11 40 00	3 40 44	4 00 44
Shamrock	...11 40 00	3 50 18	4 10 18

First Leg—a Beat

Yacht	Mark	Elapsed time
Enterprise	... 1 20 18	1 40 18
Shamrock	... 1 36 16	1 46 16

Second Leg—a Reach

Enterprise	... 2 19 33	59 15
Shamrock	... 2 28 36	1 2 20

Thid Leg—a Run

Enterprise	... 3 40 44	1 21 11
Shamrock	... 3 50 18	1 21 42

Enterprise beat Shamrock on the race 9m. 34s.

Enterprise beat Shamrock on first leg 5m. 58s.

Enterprise beat Shamrock on second leg, 3m. 5s.

Enterprise beat Shamrock on third leg 21s.

MANY BOSTON DRIVERS IGNORE TRAFFIC RULE

Eighteen per cent of the motoring public do not obey the "Through Way" regulation on Commonwealth Avenue, it is shown by a one-day check of 2400 cars taken by the Boston Chamber of Commerce Civic Bureau, at six intersections of the avenue.

The results prove that 82 per cent of the drivers came to a complete stop, as required by the regulation. Thirteen per cent slowed down and 5 per cent neither stopped nor slowed down. Most violations occurred at Berkeley Street.

ELABORATE AIR FETE PLANNED BY BOSTON

Plans for an elaborate air show, as an important event introducing the 1930 American Legion Convention, at Boston, were discussed by the operators and official representatives of service outfits of the Boston Airport, at a meeting held Sept. 15 in the Administration Building of the airport.

Capt. Albert L. Edson, representing the city of Boston as superintendent of the airport, was the presiding officer. Maj. Louis E. Boutwell, of the 26th Division Aviation, M. N. G., and Captain Edson are to draw up plans.

LECTURES AT FELIX FOX

The Felix Fox School of Pianoforte Playing announces a series of lecture courses on the appreciation of music and kindred subjects. By arrangement with Phillips Academy, Roy R. Shrewsbury, musical director at the academy, will have charge of these courses.

Production of Steel Shows Upward Trend

AN UPWARD trend in steel production, a continuance of the gains in weekly carloading figures and increased activity in retail trade are combining to give business a better appearance.

The machine tool industry, reflective of conditions in the manufacturing field, reports that more interest is being shown in the market for machine tools.

A gradual amassing of factors on the favorable side of the business picture appears to be taking place.

REICH CABINET TO TAKE PLANS TO PARLIAMENT

(Continued from Page 1)

may induce his party to support the present government in order to preserve democracy even when the Cabinet proposes antisocialistic measures if these are necessary.

Wants Democracy Upheld

The Social Democratic Party on the whole is much interested in protecting the present régime, and even willing to lose further followers to the Communists if it can protect democracy and parliamentarism.

If the Fascists are left alone in Parliament they cannot do much harm as they are hopelessly in the minority, forming not even one-fifth of the total number of deputies.

What they could do is to try to sabotage parliamentary work, and a group of young Fascisti declared proudly on the day following the elections that their deputies would "sweep out" the Reichstag.

But every party, however radical, soon realizes when once in Parliament that the powers of the speaker of the House is practically unlimited.

The Fascists hope to lay their hands on all positions commanding the armed forces of the State.

Boston Art Notes

Museum of Fine Arts

From the splendid art collection of Robert Treat Paine 2d, a few pictures have been lent for exhibition in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Among them is a portrait by Degas of his sister, Countess Thérèse de Gas, and her husband. (Note the original spelling of the name of the artist). The painter of ballet girls and scrub-women portrayed persons of another class, the aristocracy. Degas's delicate perception of qualities of character is felt in that shade of emphasis upon the Count's haughtiness, in the sweet, feminine detail of Thérèse. If Degas seemed an experimenter in those homely sketches for which he is famous, here he takes rank with the best portraitists, Courbet and Ingres, his master.

A portrait, entitled, "Madame Cézanne," is one of two that are given this title. Comparing it with the neighboring Degas, one can soon see how Cézanne broke the mold of a traditional style. He saw the world anew and painted it accordingly; not revolution, but normal, progressive change; not affectation or eccentricity, but a deeply felt conviction. Cézanne put color to work and found results as extraordinary to the artist as a successful by-product proves to a manufacturer when it replaces a main product. In this portrait, the rigorous effect is achieved, the amplitude, the plasticity, the organic unity. There is too the freshness and crudity that a ends new discovery.

Other pictures to be seen in this exhibit are "The Postman," by Van Gogh, and two small scenes at the shore by Seurat.

Lamson and Hubbard's

Emil Trisovsky, painter of portraits, interiors and landscapes, is the exhibitor at the gallery of Lamson and Hubbard's on Boylston Street. The artist depicts a variety of interesting lighting effects, the sun through the clouds, light scattered by mist, reflections of sunlight in rooms. The mood or atmosphere interests him more than the technical problem. There seems to be no arduous struggle for novelty; he is content with a joyousness in the performance that leads to pleasing results. Especially appealing were the pictures entitled: "The Pianist," "Old Rabbi" and "Keeping Cool."

Architectural Etchings

The Architects Exhibit Corporation has an exhibition of architectural etchings in the window of its building at Beacon and Somerset Streets. The collection comes from the Irving Caesar Galleries on Copley Square.

How etchers can differ in the matter of emphasis, in the stress upon lineaments, ornaments, surface effects, is to be learned here. The eye, skipping from print to print, soon learns that any analysis is good if it is presented with taste and able technique. One looks, for example, at a John Taylor Arms, "Gothic Glory," and rejoices with the artist in a delicate mold of tracery which contains all the sculptural fineries which enrich that style. And then, from the same artist, one sees the "Vezelay," a solid organic mass of arches and buttresses. Other prints there are: Martin Lewis and Francis Dodd are but a few of the names. D. A.

Oil Well Opened in School Yard

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. (AP)—A school-yard oil well was opened up here Sept. 15 while 700 pupils enjoyed a holiday and turned out to be what oil men describe as the world's largest high gravity, sweet oil well, with a flow gauged at 65,000 barrels aday.

A gusher, known as the No. 5 Holmes, is located on the grounds of the Wheeler Grade School on the southeastern edge of the city. It was brought in last week but was shut down until the test on Sept. 15.

Because of the fire hazard and interference with class-room activities, the Board of Education is considering closing the school permanently.

Royalties on oil from the well will go to the school fund, which already is receiving $100 a day from operators drilling another well on the school property.

BROOKLYN SO SOBER COURT 'PADLOCKED'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—For the second time Martin C. Epstein, United States Commissioner, was able to sit all morning reading the Sunday paper without an interruption, except to pass the time of day with the clerk of the court, for not a single violator of the prohibition laws could be rounded up in Brooklyn Saturday night or Sunday morning by the police or prohibition agents.

At noon no business being apparent, the commissioner folded his newspaper, put a padlock on the Sunday dry court room, figuratively speaking, and went home to dinner. As a matter of fact, arraignments in the Sunday dry court in Manhattan also fell off considerably.

FORECLOSURE ASKED ON KISSEL MORTGAGE

MILWAUKEE (AP)—Application for foreclosure of a trust mortgage on the Kissel Motor Car Company holdings at Hartford, Wis., was filed in federal court Sept. 15 by Melbina Traylor of Chicago, trustee for holders of bonds issued by the company April, 1922.

The bond issue was for $750,000 and the company granted a mortgage covering its plant, patents, formulas and trademarks as security for the indebtedness. The unpaid balance on the issue is $523,100.

'NEW ENGLAND DAYS' KEPT

Continuing the series of New England Day observances being held in 54 New England communities, J Franklin Babb, representing the New England Council, spoke Sept. 16 at Lowell, Mass., after starting the third week of his tour Sept. 15 at Lynn. Other cities in Massachusetts to observe New England Day this week are Taunton, Sept. 17; Waltham, Sept. 18, and New Bedford, Sept. 19.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Probably thunder storms tonight and possibly Wednesday morning followed by fair weather; cooler; moderate southwest shifting to wets winds.

Southern New England: Showers tonight and probably Wednesday morning; cooler tonight; cooler Wednesday; moderate south moderate southwest shifting to west winds, shifting to west winds.

Northern New England: Local thunder showers tonight and Wednesday; cooler Wednesday and in northern Massachusetts late tonight; moderate possibly fresh south shifting to west winds.

Official Temperatures

	9 a.m. Sept.16	Max. Sept.15		9 a.m. Sept.16	Max. Sept.15
Albany	74	86	Memphis	60	78
Atlantic City	76	76	Montreal	68	..
Boston	76	87	Nantucket	70	76
Buffalo	62	78	New Orleans	70	86
Calgary	50	70	New York	74	78
Charleston	84	90	Philadelphia	76	90
Chicago	60	70	Pittsburgh	72	88
Denver	50	78	Portland, Me.	72	76
Des Moines	62	82	Portland, Ore.	60	74
Eastport	64	64	San Francisco	58	68
Galveston	74	88	St. Louis	63	68
Hatteras	82	86	St. Paul	54	78
Helena	44	70	Seattle	56	70
Jacksonville	76	90	Tampa	78	92
Kansas City	62	74	Washington	78	88
Los Angeles	68	76			

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 6:01 p. m., Wednesday 6:60 a. m.
Height of tides 9.3 feet, 7.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:23 p. m.

RESTAURANTS

NEW YORK CITY

The Ware Coffee Shop
52 WEST 39TH STREET
LUNCHEON 60c and 90c DINNER $1.00
Southern Fried Chicken Served every evening.
Private Room for Special Parties
CLOSED SUNDAYS

Pig and Whistle
In Ye Olde Greenwich Village
170 West 4th St.
(NEAR TENTH CHURCH)
Luncheon 12 to 2 ..... 60c
Dinner 5:30 to 8 ..... 85c
Closed on Sundays

JANE DAVIES RESTAURANT
Luncheon 75c 11:30 to 2:00
Dinner $1.25 5:30 to 8:00
Pies, Cakes, Hot Breads and Ice Cream made in our own kitchen
145 West 55th Street, Bet. 6th and 7th Aves.
Arrangements can be made for party reservations. Telephone Circle 8815.

La Nouvelle Orleans, Inc.
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea
Dinner 5:30 to 8:30
Specializing in Southern and Creole Cooking
9 E. 47th St., N. Y. City
Telephone WIC. 7838

DIXIE KITCHEN CAFETERIA
LUNCHEON DINNER
Real Southern Cooking
Formerly at 9 E. 44 St.
NOW at 1 East 43 St.
Closed Sundays

DETROIT

Sea Shore Dinners Served Daily at
SEA FOOD GROTTO
DETROIT'S EXCLUSIVE SEA FOOD RESTAURANT
212 West Grand River

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

The Green Pastures
MANSFIELD Thea., W. 47 St.
Matinees Wednesday and Sat., 2:30
No One Seated During Scenes | EVENINGS 8:30

BOSTON

COPLEY
TONIGHT 8:30
A MYSTERY COMEDY
'SHOOTING SHADOWS'

COLONIAL POP. MAT. THURS. NO WED. MAT.
HAMMERSTEIN'S
A Golden Musical Romance of the Gay 90's
SWEET ADELINE
Music by JEROME KERN Book and Lyrics by OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN 2nd
with
HELEN MORGAN IRENE FRANKLIN CHARLES BUTTERWORTH
JAMES THORNTON and 36 Other Principals
FIRST MAT. THURSDAY
Company of 97—Symphony Orchestra

DRY HEAD SHOWS OPTIMISM OVER WORK OF OFFICE

(Continued from Page 1)

is my policy and the policy of the bureau. At present I am going around the country to the various enforcement agents to see how well this is being carried out.

"I confess that the trip has made me a confirmed optimist in regard to this plan. Enforcement, as you know, of any criminal law becomes in the last analysis a matter of personnel, that is, it depends upon the selection and training of the officials who are charged with it. I am glad to say our men are under civil service and, once having selected them, we have undertaken to train them as they have never been trained before.

"We want those who believe in the work and we want them to be a credit to the bureau. The old day of the rough prohibition agent has gone forever. We will make our bureau the best body of trained investigators in the world."

Mrs. Esther M. Andrews, who brought the greetings of Governor Allen, reiterated the Governor's stand for law enforcement, as expressed in his message of 1929.

Mrs. Tilton told of the plans of the Committee Against Repeal of the State Enforcement Law and of the Constitution Defense Committee, to hold a mass meeting in every town in Massachusetts and to see that two messages are carried into every home, the first message to be sent Oct. 1, signed by people of all groups, explaining the dangers of repeal and announcing the date of the mass meeting to be held later in the month, the second message to be a post card showing graphically how to vote "No" correctly.

Speaking on "The Supremacy of the Constitution," J. Weston Allen, who delivered the last address of the evening, called attention to the solemn oath to uphold the Constitution taken by all those who hold public office, declaring that those who evaded the duties imposed by that oath were betraying public confidence.

Mr. Tarr, who spoke prior to Colonel Woodcock, was received with prolonged applause. He said among other things that the suggested repeal of the state enforcement law was "pure insanity, not instigated for anyone's good, but because the liquor interests want to come back."

FREIGHT RATES CUT FOR NEW ENGLAND

A substantial reduction in freight rates on cotton piece goods from New England mill points to destinations in the central freight territory, amounting to 20 cents per 100 pounds on shipments to Chicago, will go into effect Oct. 15, was announced Sept. 15 by the New England Freight Association.

The decrease will follow more than a year's effort on the part of the Textile Traffic Conference, composed of textile traffic men, the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers and the Arkwright Club. Satisfaction has been expressed by the representatives of these organizations for the coöperation given by the roads for "a fairer freight rate for New England mills."

EVENTS TONIGHT

Tercentenary celebrations: Boston: Exhibition of the full-sized reproduction of the Arbella, Governor Winthrop's flagship, Charles River Basin, foot of Revere Street, until 10, admission 25 cents; lovers meeting and public reception to Reuben Salter, Mayor of Boston, Eng., Mme. Schumann-Heink, guest soloist, municipal band and chorus, Boston Garden, 7:30; band concert, contributed to the Tercentenary by the I. O. O. F., 8, Esplanade, program as follows:

March, "Swedish Guard" ..... Lovander
Overture, "Hungarian Comedy" ..... Keler Bela
Waltz, "L Estudiantina" ..... Waldteufel
Selection, "The Bohemian Girl" ..... Balfe
Overture, "Orpheus" ..... Offenbach
Light Opera, "Sweethearts" ..... Herbert
Fantasia, "Crema de la Creme" ..... Tobani
Intermezzo, "Wedding of the Rose" ..... Jessel
Prelude, "Lohengrin" ..... Wagner

Star-Spangled Banner

Statler Hotel: dance, American Association of Railroad Ticket Agents, ballroom and foyer, 8 to 1.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Tercentenary celebrations: Boston ("Boston Day"): Civic, military, trades procession, parade of costumed groups, organizations, floats, etc., start Beacon Street at Arlington Street, continues downtown, 13, lasting till dark; lecture, "Maj. William Hathorne of Salem," by Frank A. Gardner, Wilder Hall, New England Historic Genealogical Society, 9 Ashburton Place, 3; exhibition of the full-sized reproduction of the Arbella, Governor Winthrop's flagship, Charles River Basin, 10 to 10; Salem: pioneers' village, Forest Park, settlers' dwellings reproduced; Colonial House at Pequot Mills; House of Seven Gables open to visitors; Essex Institute, period costumes, etc.; Peabody Museum, rare merchant marine collections (above Salem events open all day).

Children's Museum of Boston: Special encore program, "Australia's Wild Northwest," motion picture, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 4 p. m.

Statler Hotel: Meeting, Supreme Council, Scottish Rite Masons, ballroom, 2:30; luncheon, 12:30, Georgian Parlor A.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Meeting, American Association of Railroad Ticket Agents, ballroom and foyer, all day; buffet, Northern Pacific Railway, private room; meeting (10 a. m.), luncheon (1 p. m.), Associated New England Short Lines, private room.

Museum of Fine Arts: Free guidance through American Rooms, Mrs. Sayward, 11 a. m.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open daily from 10 to 5 except Monday when the Museum is closed. Sunday, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions: Dutch East Indian textiles; French illustrated books of the Eighteenth Century, lent by William A. Sargent; American silver; church services and domestic pieces; etchings and engravings by Winslow Homer, given by Edward Jackson Holmes and lent by W. G. R. Allen. Loan collection of 100 Colonial portraits, through Sept. 21.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain.—Exhibits in honor of Boston Week: old dolls and furniture, American history exhibit; Paul Revere's house in model; children's model of log house of first settler in Boston, and new doll and furniture exhibit of recent acquisitions. Current exhibits of fall fruits, flowers. Saturday, Sept. 20, at 3, summer experiences as told by young naturalists.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Water colors; loan exhibition of tapestries; memorial exhibition of the work of Prof. Charles Herbert Moore; French paintings, drawings and prints. Special exhibition of objects found by the expeditions of the American School of Oriental Research and Harvard University near Kirkuk, Irak. Through Oct. 31.

Cassen Galleries—Paintings by American artists.

Doll & Richards—Prints, including complete collections of views of Boston, by Sears Gallagher, W. Harry Smith, Gustav von Colln and Clair Leighton.

Grace Horne's Gallery—Miscellaneous exhibit.

Myles Standish Galleries—Summer exhibit.

Scherver Studios—Etchings and engravings. Summer exhibit.

For Other Exhibitions See Monday's Monitor

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Vital Shift in Canada's Policy Hinted

* * *

Imperial Parley Faces New Constitution Debate

* * *

Hertzog for Right-to-Secession Move

* * *

*In view of the opening of the British Imperial Conference in London, Sept. 30—a conference second only to the Assembly of the League of Nations in bringing together representatives of diverse races from all parts of the globe—*THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *is publishing a series of 15 articles discussing "The British Empire of 1930," its composition, problems, and opportunities.*

These articles supply a basis of general information from which the proceedings of the conference may be viewed with understanding. The contributors are leading authorities on the subject.

The following article, fourth of the series, deals with basic problems of constitution that are liable to come up for settlement at the coming conference.

By J. W. DAFOE
Managing Editor of the Manitoba Free Press

WINNIPEG, Man.—The agenda of the next imperial conference which is to meet in October in London provides for the discussion of matters of common interest to the Commonwealth under three heads: 1. Inter-Imperial relations; 2. Foreign policy and defense: 3. Economic questions.

It is upon the matters coming under the third head that public interest throughout the commonwealth has been mostly centered. It has been assumed that in view of the Balfour declaration of 1926, affirming the constitutional equality of all the self-governing British nations, and the unanimous finding of the constitutional subcommittee which met in November, 1929, nothing l formal discussions and decisions will be necessary so far as the question of constitutional relationships is concerned.

But doubts upon this point are arising; and it may be that constitutional discussions of the liveliest character will mark the proceedings of the conference. General Hertzog, Prime Minister of South Africa, has given notice that he proposes to ask the conference to agree formally with his contention that South Africa has the right to secede if this should be her desire; and this will raise an issue upon which it is just possible that the representatives of Canada—the new Prime Minister, R. B. Bennett, and his associates—will take a position so completely at variance with the past attitude of Canada as to revive the whole question of what the constitutional relationships of the British nations are.

New Theories in Canada

There are difficulties in the way of any such reversal of policy. The last Parliament of Canada adopted a resolution approving the recommendations of the constitutional conference of 1929, and expressing the view that steps should be taken at the forthcoming imperial conference to insure their being given effect at an early date.

But while Mr. Bennett, then the leader of the opposition, did not test the opinion of the House by forcing a vote, he made a speech in line with earlier speeches by him, in which he was highly critical of the course of constitutional development, of which the recommendations of the 1929 committee were the latest manifestation; and his associate, C. H. Cahan, now Secretary of State in the new Government, made an elaborate attack upon the whole scheme of empire relationships, as defined in the findings of 1926 and 1929.

The question was not discussed in the recent election campaign apart from an address made in Montreal by Mr. Cahan. Mr. Bennett gave it a wide berth in his numerous campaign speeches; and Mr. King, the Liberal leader, and his colleagues, were equally careful not to bring it before the electors. The action, nominally unanimous, by Parliament and the silence of the leaders in the campaign suggests that the question is regarded as a closed one. But the fact remains that Mr. Bennett and Mr. Cahan are now in office; and, if they are prepared to give effect to the views which they have been avowing for the last four years, they cannot escape reviving in the imperial conference a conception of empire relationships which almost by common consent has come to be regarded as obsolete.

Question of Status

The issue in its broad outlines can be easily grasped. Is the Empire, or Commonwealth, an association of free nations under a common crown? Or is it still a political entity having of necessity some kind of common government? The developments of the past 20 years have all supported the new conception of an association of free nations of equal status. The declaration of 1926 defined the British nations as "autonomous communities within the British Empire," equal in status and in no way subordinate one to another "in any aspect of their domestic and external affairs." This was, however, a declaration of policy; it had not the effect of law.

Lord Brentford (then Sir William Joynson-Hicks), Home Secretary in government of Great Britain, said in the British House of Commons that "the Dominions do not belong to this Parliament; they are not in any sense subject to the jurisdiction of this Parliament." Nevertheless, the actual legal jurisdiction of the British Parliament was not in the least affected by these declarations; and where cases in the courts turned on the question of jurisdiction, the supremacy of the British Parliament was recognized, as in the case of King vs. Nadan, where the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council found that legislation by the Canadian Parliament forbidding appeals to the Privy Council in criminal cases was beyond the competency of Canada.

This divergence between constitutional theory and legal fact was recognized by the Imperial Conference of 1926, and it recommended that a commitee should be set up to consider how the law and the facts could be reconciled. This committee met last November, and made a series of recommendations which are to come before the forthcoming Imperial Conference for consideration. If they are approved, the necessary legislation will be enacted at the next session of the British Parliament; and the idea of equality, which is already recognized in the political sphere, will also govern the decisions of the courts.

Coping-Stone Needed

The coping-stone has thus to be put on the structure of the Commonwealth. The finding of the committee last November was unanimous; and the coming conference will be made up of representatives of the identical governments which took part in last year's conference, with the exception of Canada. The possible attitude of the new Canadian Government thus brings in the only element of doubt.

The changes recommended by the constitutional committee include the repeal of the Colonial Laws Validity Act of 1865, Imperial legislation which limits the full legal powers of the Dominion parliaments and the conceding of full power to the Dominion parliaments to control shipping and navigation. These provisions, embodied in an act by the British Parliament, would remove all legal powers of control over the dominions by the British Parliament. This would not mean that all the Imperial enactments which at some point or another impinge upon Dominion laws—there are over 100 of them according to the calculation of Mr. Cahan—would cease; they would continue until a Dominion parliament should see fit in its discretion to replace them with Dominion legislation.

Favors Political Entity

The point of Mr. Cahan's objection was in fact that this freedom should not be given the Dominion parliaments until, the control of the British Parliament being removed, the Dominions would be bound by other engagements which would continue to limit their freedom of action. Mr. Cahan declared in the House of Commons May 26, 1930: "I am persuaded that it is in the best interests of Canada that the British Commonwealth of Nations should remain a subsisting political entity and not merely a free association of independent states." He was greatly concerned lest Canada (and by implication the other Dominions) should in the exercise of newly recognized legal rights, pass laws with fespect to shipping and navigation which would disrupt the present world-wide organization of British shipping.

The committee recognized that uniformity in shipping regulations was desirable. "There is," it says, "a strong presumption in favor of concerted action between the members of the British Commonwealth in shipping matters, but this concerted action must from its nature result from voluntary agreements by members of the commonwealth." Mr. Cahan's contention is that the British Dominions should no be trusted to enter into voluntary concerted action.

Binding Agreement Urged

He demanded in Parliament that before the British control ceased the governments of the several Dominions should adopt a binding agreement or convention "whereby these common interests would be hereafter conserved, leaving to each Dominion in minor matters to give legislative expression to its autonomy." Any such course would be a denial of the cardinal theory of the Balfour treaty that, "every selg-governing Dominion is subject to no compulsion whatever.'

Presumably these developments in Canada, together with the denial by Prof. Berriedale Keith, Sir John Marriott and other writers that even in the political spheres there is equality, are responsible for the determination of General Hertzog to force a "showdown" at the coming Imperial Conference. The Nationalist Party of South Africa, of which General Hertzog is the leader, accepted the Balfour declaration in 1926 as a satisfactory assurance upon a point about which they had been restive.

Refusing to accept the old Imperial idea of the supremacy of the British Parliament or the more modern substitute of control of each member of the Commonwealth by the Commonwealth as a whole through some organ of government to be established, the Nationalist Party has had in its program ever since it came into existence in 1910, the definite objective of ultimate secession. The rejoinder to this by General Smuts, the leader of the Unionist Party, was that South Africa, under the new conception of empire, was as free within the Empire as she would be without.

General Hertzog's Demand

At the Imperial Conference of 1926, General Hertzog quoted declarations to this effect by Lloyd George and General Smuts and demanded that all uncertainty be removed. It was because of General Hertzog's insistence that the Balfour declaration of 1926 was made; and this declaration was accepted as satisfactory by him. He has since discouraged the activities of that wing of his party which desires to see South Africa established as an independent republic, having however, an affiliation by treaty with the British Empire.

General Hertzog, in view of developments since 1926, which include no doubt General Smuts's recent declaration that methods of building up the unity of the Empire should be hereafter the first concern of the statesmen of the Commonwealth, is now not so sure; and he proposes to bring up the question of South Africa's complete control of her destiny at the forthcoming conference by demanding that the conference admit that she has the right to secede from the Commonwealth if this is her desire.

Decries Uncertainty

General Hertzog is careful to explain that he is not claiming this right for the purpose of exercising it; but because it raises in a form which compels a straight answer, the question whether or not South Africa is subject to control by Great Britain or by the Empire as a whole as a super-state. It challenges the view, elaborated by Professor Keith and others, that the right of the Dominions to tender advice to the King is subject always to the right of the British Government to advise him in a contrary sense; and it disputes in the sharpest terms Mr. Cahan's view that the Commonwealth should be a "subsisting political entity and not an association of free states."

General Hertzog holds that the declaration of 1926 covers all these points, but he proposes to have its meaning further defined and underlined. "Under no conditions," he is reported as saying, "can I admit of uncertainty regarding South Africa's independent status."

The Imperial Conference of 1930 may thus turn out to be a gathering primarily concerned with constitutional matters. General Hertzog's demand for an express finding that a Dominion has the right to secede, can probably be sidetracked by the most formal and explicit admission that under the modern scheme of Empire South Africa has the sole right to advise the King on South African matters and is subject to no form of control either by the British Government or by the governments of the Empire meeting in conference. Any attempt to water down the declaration of 1926 to meet the limitation on Dominion powers which have been expounded by the constitutional pundits or by prominent members of the Conservative Party in Canada would lead to an explosion in the conference which might permanently impair the friendly relatonsi now existing between the units of the Commonwealth.

Dominion Spreading 'From Sea to Sea' Is Governed Here

CANADIAN HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT Underwood

Stately Edifice Housing Ottawa's Legislature. Inset Left (Underwood), Viscount Willingdon, Governor-General of Canada. Inset Right (Wide World), R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister of Canada, Who Will Represent the Dominion at the Coming Imperial Conference.

DISTINGUISHED MASONS TO GET 33D DEGREE

Supreme Council for Northern Jurisdiction Opens in Ceremonial Form

The Supreme Council, 33d degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, opened in full ceremonial form in the ballroom of the Hotel Statler, Sept. 16, and immediately thereafter brethren of the Fourteenth degree were admitted. This is the first formal assemblage of the body during this annual session, which opened Sept. 13 and continues to Sept. 18.

The meeting adjourned at 1 p. m. for luncheon in the Georgian Room of the Statler, for members of the Supreme Council and candidates. While this was taking place members of the ladies' committee were tendering a luncheon on the mezzanine floor to the visiting ladies.

The Commander, in tracing the history for 300 years of Masonry in Massachusetts said that, notwithstanding the business depression of this year, and the fact that other ranking fraternal bodies had not enjoyed an increase in membership, there had been an increase in Masonry of 2400 14th degree members, and 2881 32d degree members during the year. Subordinate Masonic bodies, he said, had enjoyed their most fruitful year of philanthropic activity in their history.

The appointment of William L. Sweett of Providence, R. I., to fill the unexpired term of Arthur G. Pollard of Lowell, Mass., as treasurer of the Supreme Council, was announced.

In addition to announcing specific gifts the Commander said that the organization now possessed the largest perpetual educational endowment of its kind in the world and that there were, at present, 50 young men and women receiving college training under Masonic grants.

The Governor of the Grand Council, Leon M. Abbott, said, in part: "As loyal Scottish Rite Masons we are looking forward to new and brighter days in the affairs of men, and to our own larger contributions to human progress. Viewed from the eminence of our lofty principles and high achievements, we realize that the mad pursuit of happiness has often led to blind alleys and profitless paths. It has been truly said that real happiness does not consist of a series of good times. Real happiness, as we know it, has a much stronger foundation on the eternal verities and harmonies of life."

At 8 p. m. the 33d degree will be conferred on a class of 77 men whose activities in the cause of Masonry have earned them the privilege of this highest Masonic body.

Ford Announces French Factory

PARIS (AP)—Henry Ford expects to manufacture automobiles in France, abandoning his old system of assembly here, and he may possibly extend the new policy to all of Europe. In an interview the automobile magnate said he expected to build a plant in France, although as yet nothing has been decided.

"I shall use the same model car as in America," he said, "and shall pay the same wages, proportionally, as in Detroit. I certainly think the French need higher wages when I see men making a dollar and twelve cents a day."

Mr. Ford's hearers were startled with an expression of his theory that civilization soon will demand that manufacturing be put on a basis of 10 months a year.

"The only way to succeed in any business," Mr. Ford said, "is to give people what they want, and we think we know what people want in the way of motorcars."

'WORM MERCHANT' NOT INSULTING TERM

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—A dealer in cheese need not consider himself insulted if one of his customers in a moment of exasperation calls him a "worm merchant," according to the court at Le Mans.

A cheese dealer had brought suit against a customer who had thus described him, claiming defamation of character. The court found that since cheese is known to sometimes contain worms, specially in summer, the merchant had not sufficient grounds for action.

NEW ZEALAND DECREE DROPS ARMY TRAINING

Compulsory Service Is Stopped—Skeletonized Units Remain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Compulsory military training has been suspended by ministerial decree in New Zealand. In the budget only £275,000 ($1,375,000) is allocated for military defense, against an expenditure of £454,000 last year.

It is understood that the Government's intention is to preserve as much as possible of the staff and the body of trained officers and non-commissioned officers, and to skeletonize the units. The Territorial organization will be preserved, but the units will be reduced to small cadres of officers and non-commissioned officers, which will be trained in camp in brigade groups. The only full units to be retained will be the secondary school cadets.

The suspension of a system that has been in force since 1909 has naturally caused a stir. The decision has been given a mixed reception. The National Defense League, whose agitation was partly responsible for the introduction of the compulsory system, has been revived.

But there is a solid body of support for the Government. It is felt that the international situation is much brighter than it was before the war. Moreover the Government is faced with a deficit this year of £3,000,000, and it is obliged to increase taxation. It is certain that Parliament will approve the Government's step, for the Labor Party is opposed to compulsion, and welcomes the suspension of the act.

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LIVE STOCK SHOW IS FEATURE OF EASTERN FAIR

Exposition at Springfield Draws Large Crowds From Region

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The Eastern States Exposition is having an attendance that, while not up to the record high mark of last year, measures well up to the standards of previous fairs. The exhibition of live stock is one of the finest and best-balanced ever seen here, and the entries come from all parts of the East. Premiums in the cattle classes alone aggregate in the vicinity of $30,000.

Boys' and girls' exhibits are of notable merit. Out of 101 entries in the baby beef contest the grand championship went to an Aberdeen Angus steer exhibited by Elbert Jenks of Feeding Hills, Mass. Elbert also took the first honor two years ago. He has been 11 years in 4-H club work and has competed in the baby beef contests eight successive years. The reserve champion is a Hereford exhibited by John Taylor of East Andover, N. H.

The principal event of Sept. 16 is the dedication of the New Hampshire Building, with M. A. Dickinson, chairman of the building commission, presiding, and Gov. Charles W. Tobey delivering the principal address. The building is filled with exhibits representative of agricultural and manufacturing activities and expressing the appeal that the State makes to tourists and vacationists. One end of the building presents a picture of the forest scenery and wild life of the State, with rocks, earth and flora brought from its granite hills.

This addition lends a decided improvement to that part of the grounds, where the row of state buildings faces the Colonial Village. The Massachusetts delegation is receiving many felicitations on the fine lighting of the tower of its building, a copy of the Old State House, and also of the interior. Maine and Vermont have many beautiful exhibits, in which the industrial element plays a large part. Connecticut's exhibits in the industrial arts building contain, among other things, some of the finest fruit on display. It is believed that this will be the next State to erect its own building.

In the home department a cooking school, weaving exhibition, dressmaking school and demonstration in hooked-rug making are in full swing. An attic of the old Gilbert house is the scene of weaving and rug-making and beautiful products are on view. On Wednesday the editors of women's publications and household departments of newspapers and magazines will assemble at the Potter mansion. On the same day lectures on equipping and operating the kitchen will be given by authorities on the subject.

Camp Vail, home of the 4-H Clubs, is quartered in a new building with a group of tents in connection, where teams from 13 states demonstrate the work for which each particular state is best known. One of the things the 4-H Club girls do is to cook and serve dinners at the state buildings. Such a dinner was given Monday at the Maine Building for the Governor and others of the state group, when every item in the meal, with one exception, was brought from Maine.

The horse show was given an auspicious start the evening of Sept. 15 with the Governors and other distinguished guests in attendance. Dog, cat, poultry and rabbit shows are scheduled for later in the week.

STORRS SOCIOLOGIST PUT ON INDIA STAFF

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STORRS, Conn.—James L. Hypes, head of the sociology department of the Connecticut Agricultural College, has been granted a 10 months' leave of absence in order that he may become a member of a committee which will make a study of the accomplishments of the Christian missionary movement in India.

The survey is being conducted under the auspices of the Institute of Social and Religious Research, which is undertaking similar investigations in China and Japan.

ROGERS CHOSEN BY REPUBLICANS IN CONNECTICUT

Lieutenant-Governor Is Party Choice for State Executive

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP)—Ernest E. Rogers of New London, Lieutenant-Governor, was nominated as the Republican gubernatorial candidate by the state convention, Sept. 16. He will oppose Dr. Wilbur L. Cross, dean emeritus of the Yale graduate school, who received the Democratic nomination last week.

The Republican nominee was opposed by Prof. Albert Levitt, former Brooklyn law school professor, who during the past few weeks has conducted a vigorous campaign against the Republican administration and J. Henry Roraback, state Republican chairman and national committeeman. A rising vote showed only four delegates favoring Professor Levitt's nomination and the rest for Mr. Rogers, whose nomination was later made unanimous.

Only one other nomination for state office was contested, that of comptroller. W. J. Pape, Waterbury publisher, who sought the nomination on a ticket with Professor Levitt was defeated by Frederick M. Salmon of Westport, incumbent.

Others nominated for state offices were:

For Lieutenant-Governor, Samuel R. Spencer, Suffield, present state Treasurer; Secretary of State, William L. Higgins of Coventry, incumbent; Roy C. Wilcox, Meriden, state Treasurer, and Warren B. Burrows, Groton, Attorney-General.

An expression of dissatisfaction with the present prohibition conditions, commendation of President Hoover's administration as a fulfilment of party pledges, and indorsement of the Republican policy of a protective tariff constituted the principal planks in the platform adopted by the convention.

The plank dealing with prohibition was included in the platform after party leaders had rejected one submitted by a committee which would have placed the party in favor of the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act. The Democratic Party at its convention last week included a plank in its platform calling for the repeal of the amendment and the Volstead Act.

Similar in tone to the recommendations made Sept. 15 by Frederic C. Walcott, United States Senator, in his keynote speech, the plank on prohibition adopted by the convention urges Representatives in Congress to recognize the need of prompt remedial action that the rights of states to regulate their own affairs may be restored. It declares that the ideal is fundamental "that regulation of this kind is properly the function of the several states and not of the Federal Government."

"Conditions arising from the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment and the enactment of the Volstead Act," the plank says, "are unsound and unsatisfactory and disappointing to everyone. For this situation Connecticut is in no way responsible. Connecticut did not ratify the Eighteenth Amendment. Both of our Senators and all our Congressmen voted against the Amendment and against the Volstead Act."

Boston Stages Gallant Spectacle in Illuminated Night Parade

500,000 Delighted Onlookers Line Down-Town Sidewalks and Grand Stands to Applaud a Perfect Pageant on a Perfect Evening

The streets of downtown Boston were filled last night with the emerald, gold and amethyst fires of the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary illuminated parade when 20 floats, 20 marching tableaux and hundreds upon hundreds of marchers drew 500,000 onlookers to sidewalks and grand-stand seats, and provided the initial spectacle of a seven-day program, which is to fill the officially designated "Boston Week" with excitement and color and historical summary.

Possibly the fact that it was election eve had something to do with the scene. It was a perfect night for a parade. In the early darkness a few stars sprinkled the skies. Later pale gray clouds hung not far above the State House dome and the ancient trees of Boston Common, but no rain came to spoil the pleasure of people who had poured into the city, apparently from every corner of New England and perhaps from Canada and south along the Atlantic seaboard. The assembling of the parade had been an arduous business and if its designers could have specified the conditions of its march they must have asked for just the conditions that attended it.

Notwithstanding the shortage of sidewalk standing place and of grand stands, at various points along the conventional parade route, the crowds were good natured and helped the police in their unusual efforts to keep the scene an orderly and pleasurable one. In the Tremont Street reviewing stand Mayor Curley, His Worship Mayor Reuben Salter of Boston, Eng., and his party, and the eminent French fliers, M. Dieudonné Coste and M. Maurice Bellonte stood to review the parade; they wore dress clothes and were hatless and flares of colored light lit French and English and American faces and made a little pattern of international good will to supplement the international cast of the great parade the floats of which spoke in terms of costumed figures, and fluttering flags and lighted scene of the racial influences that have contributed to the history of Boston and of Massachusetts and of the nation at large.

It seemed as if paper and flags and plaster and papier maché had never been more effectively combined than in the floats which were headed in the parade by the symbolic "Boston Welcomes the Nations" carrying a vanload of girls of all nations posed against a brilliant background of massed flags of the nations.

The parade started at Hereford Street and Beacon Street and as the advance column moved succeeding units merged with it from the streets leading into Beacon Street. Down the long avenue the line began to move like a flexible ribbon of living light. Flares cast great shadows over the columns of marchers, and distinguishing lighting effects separated the units into individuality. Everywhere the shimmer of red, white and blue in American flags was to be seen interspersing pennants of societies and bands and marching groups and the flags of all nations. The Aleppo Temple Band, brilliant in their characteristic costumes, wore little glimmering lights of green, red and blue in their shoes, at their belts and on their cuffs and it was a touch of faery to delight young and old alike.

The martial beat of drums, the blare of brass, the squeal of bagpipes and the clamor of crowds bordering the line of march all merged into a fantastic symphony typically American, very young and quite charming. The First Corps Cadets Band, with color guard and platoon of marchers in the striking cadet blue uniforms were a segment in the line which called forth great bursts of enthusiasm from the crowds. The historical floats, beginning in sequence with the Coming of the Norsemen, continuing with Twenty Vikings, the Granting of the Charter and appearance of yet another Arbella was set off from the succeeding units by the detachment of Fielding's Band. Such incidents in Boston history as are connected with the lives of William Blaxton and John Winthrop, and the early home life of the Pilgrims and Puritans, and of the establishment of Harvard College all received due notice. Corps of women cadets in the American Legion Auxiliary were there, and indeed it is impossible to enumerate the epochs designated in what is almost without doubt the greatest organized parade Boston ever saw.

By 9:30, so expert was the police dispatching of the parade and its quick, martial conduct of itself, the parade was over. Bandstands emptied into the already crowded streets; streets emptied into subways. Word went around that there would be a gigantic fireworks display on Boston Common and sure enough, presently little bombs began popping, and brilliant flares lit the sky and roman candles hissed and set pieces burr-ed and spit green and ruby and gold fire and made lovely patterns; and those who did not have to hurry home hurried to the sides of Monument Hill; and peanut and ice-cream vendors made short work of stray nickels and dimes in people's pockets and the fireworks continued for an hour. And the first day of Boston Week came to an end.

Harvard to Have Geography School

A school of geography will become a department of Harvard University in September, 1931, through a gift of Dr. A. Hamilton Rice of Newport, R. I., according to an announcement Sept. 14 at the university.

Plans have been formulated, it is stated, to have the school take an active part in geographical exploration, after the manner of the English universities, Oxford and Cambridge. Instruction will be offered in the new auxiliary method of exploration and survey, with stress laid on photography from the air, together with up-to-date methods of survey and field astronomy.

An outstanding feature of the building to house the school will be a depository containing records of expeditions from the time of Humboldt in 1799-1801, up to the present day. There is to be a library with stacks to hold 80,000 volumes, and other rooms for wireless, drafting, instrumental and maps, also space for study of mathematical and physical geography.

WELFARE SOCIETY TO HAVE NEW HEAD

Malcolm S. Nichols, general secretary of the Family Welfare Association of Milwaukee, has been appointed general secretary of the Boston Family Welfare Society. He will take up his duties here Dec. 1.

Mr. Nichols was graduated from the Western Reserve University in 1913, spent one year at the Cleveland Law School, and then took a two-year training course conducted by the Cleveland Associated Charities. In Milwaukee he had what is described as one of the largest case-work staffs in the country.

Boston Stage and Film Notes

Continuing plays include Jane Cowl in "Twelfth Night" at the Wilbur and "Bird in Hand" at the Majestic.

Next Monday evening Miss Cowl will change her bill at the Majestic to a play called, "When Hell Froze," by Wilbur Daniel Steele and Norma Mitchell.

"Suburban night" will be omitted at the Copley for this week. It will be resumed—with a 7:30 curtain—next Tuesday evening.

The Shubert offices have inaugurated a news sheet for playgoers, entitled "The Boston Stage." It contains news, editorials and comment, with illustrations. It will be issued every two weeks, and distributed free throughout the Shubert houses in Boston and by mail to several thousand persons whose names are on the theaters' mailing lists.

The 24-week subscription season of the Professional Players will open Oct. 6 at the Plymouth, with "Death Takes a Holiday."

Al Jolson in "Big Boy," is the feature at the Olympia and Uptown theaters this week.

BOSTON UNVEILS NEW MEMORIAL TO ITS PIONEERS

(Continued from Page 1)

bringing to Boston a large crowd of notables who will engage in the ceremonies accorded to Mayor Salter at the Garden tonight. In the Court of Honor Sept. 17 Mayor Salter will view Boston's mammoth tercentenary parade. The parade will start on Beacon Street near Arlington, wind along Beacon, past the State House to School Street, by the City Hall, thence along Washington to Dock Square to Post Office Square, Federal Street, Tremont, Boylston and Berkeley Street, where it will disband.

Lieut.-Gen. Edward L. Logan, marshal of the parade, will carry the baton used in the two hundredth anniversary procession. As he passes the reviewing stand he will deliver the baton to a city official, who will seal it away in a specially prepared box until Boston's four hundredth birthday.

The parade will march in seven sections. Gov. Frank G. Allen will lead the first section, comprised of the National Guard, Regular Army troops and the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, escorting Mayor James M. Curley.

Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards will lead the second division of veterans of all wars numbering 8000 to 10,000. Brig.-Gen. John J. Sullivan marshals the third division marchers including firemen, letter carriers, American Legion Auxiliary and several other public and civic organizations. The historical pageant of floats sponsored by industrial concerns with a dozen or so bands comes next, provisional troops from the high school regiments and girls in gymnastic uniforms follow. The sixth and seventh divisions are comprised of business organizations, retail trade board groups, labor sections, and members of various lodges, clubs and civic organizations.

Thousands of school children, veteran firemen organizations, commercial and industrial floats and a band of American Indians in native costumes make up the last three divisions.

VERMONT DRYS FILE FULL ELECTION TICKET

BARRE, Vt. (AP)—The Prohibition party of Vermont has returned to the field of county politics for the first time in several years by filing a complete ticket with the Washington County clerk at Montpelier.

The ticket comprises: Senators, Harley W. Kidder, Barre, John H. Leach, Montpelier, and Alpha W. Davis, Waterbury; Assistant Judges of County Court, Fred L. Page, Barre, and Mrs. Anna R. Sinclair, Montpelier; Judge of Probate, Miss Jessie A. Kidder, Barre; State's Attorney, Mrs. Ruth L. Kidder, Barre; Sheriff, George E. Quinn, Montpelier, and High Bailiff, Alfred G. Edward, Barre.

DRYS TO HEAR BORAH, CALLAHAN AND WOODCOCK

Plans Made for Final Rally at Boston Garden on Oct. 19

Attendance of William E. Borah, Senator from Idaho, Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock, Director of Prohibition under the Department of Justice, and Col. Patrick H. Callahan, leader of the Roman Catholic dry element in the South, has been assured the executive committee of the Prohibition Loyalty League for the Boston Garden rally Oct. 19.

"The rally is to be the climax of those held for the purpose of opposing the repeal of the 'Baby Volstead' Act," said Dr. A. Z. Conrad, president of the league, following a meeting Sept. 15 of the committee. "It is also a meeting for the purpose of insisting on state coöperation with the Federal Government. Already 5000 applications have been received for seats."

For the convenience of the many persons living along the North Shore who are interested in saving the state prohibition act, special trains will be run to the North Station, said Dr. Conrad.

Doors at the Garden will open at 1 p. m., the exercises will begin at 2:30 p. m., and speaking at 3 p. m. A number of prominent singers and a military band have been engaged. There will be 100 or more ushers to handle the crowds.

Church groups desiring to make reservations may do so by applying to Samuel Russell, 44 School Street, Boston.

MORE WORKERS FOR FORD

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—The Atlanta Ford Motor Company plant, according to announcement Sept. 12, will start Sept. 15 on an increased production schedule with 150 additional employees.

HISTORIC PEVENSEY ENGLAND

When visiting the South of England everybody should visit the famous village of Pevensey where William the Conqueror landed.

Situated opposite the Castle is the Historical Old Mint House—the show house of Sussex, over 600 years old, one of the finest old buildings in the Country, and it contains the largest collection of genuine antiques in the South of England. Therefore purchasers of antiques and curios will be well advised to visit Messrs. C. ALLEN & SONS (Pevensey) Ltd., at the wonderful old house.

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The Dialer's Guide

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FOR WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 17

Vocal and Instrumental

"Five Radio Luminaries" (WEAF) Chain). Welcome Lewis, contralto; Andy Sanella, instrumentalist; Breen and deRose, novelty duo; Sam Herman, xylophonist. 7:15.

"Dic-a-Doo Entertainers" (Patent Cereal—WJZ Chain). Piano duo; girls' trio; mixed octet; Sax Smith and his Cavaliers. 7:45.

"Yeast Foamers" (Northwestern Yeast—WJZ Chain). Male quartet; orchestra. 8.

"Manhattan Moods" (CBS—T). Orchestra direction Claude MacArthur; Master Singers Quartet. 8.

"Foresters" (Sylvania—WJZ Chain). Music of a more or less martial kind, dedicated to American Legion Convention in Boston. 8:30.

"Gold Medal Fast Freight" (General Mills—CBS—T). Wheaties Quartet; organist. 9.

Mary McCoy, soprano; Willard Robison's Deep River Orchestra (WJZ Chain). Other soloists, piano duo, orchestra and male chorus too. 9:30.

Olive Palmer, soprano; Paul Oliver, tenor; Elizabeth Lennox, contralto; Revelers Quartet (Colgate-Palmolive-Peet—WEAF—T). Miss Palmer sings "Mighty Lak' a Rose" and Elizabeth Lennox joins Elliott Shaw in "Moonlight and Roses." 8:30.

"Voice of Columbia" (CBS—T). A program of arias from some of the best-known operas, for the most part. 10.

"Poems in Song" (WJZ Chain). "Robert of Sicily." Vocal ensemble, soloists and orchestra direction Cesare Sodero. 10:30.

"California Melodies" (CBS—T). Orchestra and celebrities of the screen. 11:30.

Orchestral

Peter Van Steeden's Orchestra (WJZ Chain). 6.

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Ludwig Laurier includes selection from "Les Cloches de Corneville" in his dinner concert. 6:05.

The Vagabonds (CBS—T). Emery Deutsch and his orchestra offer music from Russia, Spain, Italy and Mexico. 7:45.

Mobiloil Orchestra (Vacuum—WEAF Chain). Nathaniel Shilkret directs concert opening with "Merry Wives of Windsor" overture. Mary McCoy is soloist. 8:30.

Slumber Music (WJZ). Ludwig Laurier directs string ensemble. 11.

Characteristic Music

Crockett Mountaineers (CBS—T). Family gathering of the six Crocketts in mood reminiscent of southern mountain life and music. 7.

"On the Pawnee Trail" (WOR). Real Indian program by Ralph Allen, Pawnee Indian, with musical setting directed by George Shackley. 8.

Rhythmic Music

Leonard Joy's All-String Dance Orchestra (WEAF—T). Something different in the way of dance music. 10:30.

Bert Lown and his Biltmore Orchestra (CBS—T). 11.

Vincent Lopez and his St. Regis Orchestra. (WEAF Chain). 11.

Royal York Orchestra (Canadian Pacific—WJZ Chain). From Toronto at midnight.

Talks

"Bill Schudt's Going to Press" (CBS—T). Talks by prominent newspapermen. 6.

"The Monitor Views the News" (WHDH). 6:45.

Floyd Gibbons (Funk & Wagnalls—WJZ Chain). 6:45, 11:45.

"Back of the News in Washington" (WEAF—T). William Hard gives inside information to the outside world. 7:45.

"Old Counsellor" investment hints (Halsey, Stuart—WEAF—T). Program is given air of opulence by the presence of the Chicago Little Symphony Orchestra, directed by George Dasch. 9.

Heywood Broun's Radio Column (CBS—T). 11:15.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"The Magical City" (WJZ—T). Zoe Atkin's one-act play which was the first presentation of the Washington Square Players, now known as the Theatre Guild, is offered by the Radio Guild. 2:40.

"Gloria Gay's Affairs" (Katterman and Mitchell—WJZ Chain). The adventures of a modern damsel at country clubs and elsewhere. 6:30.

"Uncle Abe and David" (Goodrich—WEAF Chain). 6:45, 11:15.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

"East of Cairo" (WEAF—T). Oriental adventures with musical background. 8.

"The Chilman Tragedy" (Bay State Fish—CBS). William Clark Russell's story adapted by James Whipple for "Forty Fathom" presentation. 8:30.

"David Garrick" (Wadsworth—WJZ Chain). The romance between the famous actor and the French dancer, La Violette. 9.

Recitals

Phil Cook (Quaker—WJZ—T). 7:30.

"Nocturne" (CBS—T). Anne Leaf at the organ. 12:30 a. m.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Anne Demerjian, soprano.
5:30 WEEI String Ensemble.
6:30 Announcements; barometer; thermometer; news; baseball.
6:45 NBC, "Uncle Abe and David."
7:00 WEEI Organist, Del Castillo.
7:20 Primary Bulletins.
7:30 NBC, Soconyland Sketch: "Benedict Arnold's Treason." Part I.
8:00 Slayton Learoyd Investment Hour: Helen Barr, soprano; orchestra, direction of Dok Eisenberg.
8:30 Gentle's Homlykers.
9:00 NBC, Eveready Program: orchestra, direction of Nathaniel Shilkret.
9:30 NBC, Happy Wonder Bakers: Frank Luther, tenor; vocal trio; singing violins; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Songbird: salon orchestra; soprano soloist.
10:15 Primary Bulletins.
10:30 NBC, Radio-Keith-Orpheum Program.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.
11:30 NBC, Dance music; primary bulletins.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Kenneth Macgowan, producer and critic.
5:15 Safety Crusaders; stocks.
5:53 Plymouth Contest; Roadman.
6:00 Time; weather; temperature.
6:05 Baseball scores; Sport Digest.
6:15 NBC, Savannah Liners Orchestra, direction Harold Sanford.
6:45 NBC, Literary Digest Topics in Brief—Floyd Gibbons.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 New England Coke Sentinels.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, the Quaker Man.
7:45 "Uncle Willard."
8:00 Boston Tercentenary Day Celebration; town meeting; public reception, Boston Garden; Mme. Schumann-Heink; Mayor Salter; Mayor Curley, speakers; other speakers.
11:00 Time; weather; baseball; Sport Digest; temperature.
11:10 Massachusetts Primary Returns; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc—244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:45 Dainty Dot Dandies Orchestra; time.
6:00 La Lasine Melodists Orchestra.
6:15 The Talisman and his Crusaders.
6:30 "The Question Box" orchestra.
6:45 Shepard Stores Melodists; baseball.
7:00 "Forget-me-Not": recorded program.
7:30 Cleercoalers Orchestra; Hum and Strum," vocal duo; two pianos; soloist.
8:00 CBS, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar ensemble.
8:30 CBS, "Kaintenborn Edits the News."
8:45 CBS, Premier Salad Dressers: symphony orchestra; soloist; male quartet.
9:00 CBS, Blackout sketches and music.
9:30 CBS, Phil Symhony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor.
10:00 CBS, Graybar's "Mr. and Mrs." sketch: "You're Fired."
10:15 CBS, Paramount Publix Radio Playhouse: Mary Brian; Barbara Maurel, contralto; Paul Small, tenor; Jesse Crawford, organist; orchestra.
11:00 Time; baseball; news; primary election returns.
11:15 CBS, Heywood Broun, columnist.
11:30 Primary election returns.
11:35 "Mickie" Alpert and his orchestra.
12:00 Primary election returns.
12:05 a. m.—CBS, Bert Lown's Biltmore Orchestra.
12:30 Primary election returns.
12:35 BCS, Ann Leaf, organist.
1:00 Primary election returns.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:30 p. m.—Organ recital.
5:45 News; baseball scores.
6:00 Studio program.
6:15 Fishermen's program.
6:30 Titus and Buckley program.
6:45 "The Monitor Views the News."
7:00 Copley-Plaza dinner music.
7:30 Billy Dooley's Westminster Roof Orchestra; time.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
1:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:10 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
4:30 p. m.—NBC, America's Cup Races.

WNAC

7:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 Noon—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS, Syncopated Silhouettes.
2:25 p. m.—CBS from London, "The 300th Anniversary of Boston." Samuel K. Ratcliffe, eminent journalist.
2:40 p. m.—CBS from Boston, talk by Mayor Reuben Salter of Boston, England, introduced by Mayor Curley of Boston.

Theaters in Boston

"Shooting Shadows"

Copley Theater—Week beginning Sept. 15, 1930, "Shooting Shadows," a mystery thriller by Henry Fisk Carlton and William Ford Manley and John Harwood. The cast:

Doctor Hemingway.....Harold De Becker
Dana Ellsworth.....Robert Hobbs
Claire Kirkland.....Lena Anderson
Noah Flood.....E. E. Clive
Phyllis Hemingway.....Bertha Belmore
The Shadow.....Gerald Rogers
Inspector Harrison.....Francis Compton
Bill.....H. Langdon Bruce
Frank.....Antony Belmont

No one need have any qualms about taking Grandmother to "Shooting Shadows," the latest play designed to mystify Copley audiences. There are few creepy thrills, such as made people squirm in their seats at performances of "The Bat." Which is not to imply that there is not mystery. There is. Plenty. But the laughs win the honors over the shivers.

The entrance hall of an old deserted house in some unnamed moorland in England provides the setting. There a little company gathers on a ghost-seeing expedition. They are summer visitors in the neighboring village and a haunted house is something to get excited about. Noah Flood, ancient resident, conducts the party. As he explains, he is in the ghost business. Dr. Hemingway and his wife, Claire Kirkland and Dana Ellsworth are the thrill-seeking guests.

Beyond the rise and fall of window shades and a door that opens apparently of its own volition, the visitors, with the exception of the impressionable doctor's wife, feel that the evening is rather without the adventure they had hoped for. Inthe absence of the others from the room the youthful and impatient Dana Ellsworth bribes the old man to let him in on his secrets.

The pièce de résistance offered by the ghost-maker is the appearance of a lady who never fails, he says, to stalk through the house at 11 p. m. Much to the alarm of the rest of the party, Ellsworth, knowing now from Noah's lips that the mystery is machine-made, says he will shoot at the door they are told to watch as the clock strikes 11. Steps are heard descending stairs behind the closed door. "Them steps ain't my ghost, sir," cries Noah as he rushes forward to stay Ellsworth's hand. He is too late. The shot is fired—and a man crashes prostrate through the open door.

The players gave the usual adequate account of themselves and both they and the play evidently gave unbounded satisfaction to a good-sized audience.

"Princess Charming"

Shubert Theater, Boston—Bobby Connolly and Arthur Swanstrom present "Princess Charming," a new musical romance, by arrangement with Clayton and Waller of London. Book by Jack Donahue from the original by Franz Martos, Arthur Wimperis and Lauri Wylie, lyrics by Arthur Swanstrom, music by Albert Sirmay and Arthur Schwartz. Scenery designed by Joseph Urban, costumes designed by Charles Le Maire. Week beginning Sept. 15, 1930. The principals:

Baron Sigman.....Raymond Walburn
Lieutenant.....John Kane
Marie.....Betty Gallagher
Wanda Navarro.....Jane Aubert
Albert Chuff.....Victor Moore
Princess Elaine of Novia.....Danielle Brégis
Captain Torelli.....Bartlett Simmons
Ivanoff.....Douglas Dumbrille
Christian II of Elyria.....George Grossmith
Aide-de-Camp to the King..Howard St. John

Imported from Europe by way of London, "Princess Charming" has so many good points that it seems a pity it is marred by a form of humor that cannot fail to offend many theatergoers. The production is sumptuous, there is much beauty of setting and costume, the solo singing is well above the musical comedy average, the choral singing is excellent, the dancing—especially that of the Albertina Rasch Dancers—is splendid, the music is good, even where it does not lean heavily on such masters as Richard Strauss; but many of the jokes are quite unnecessarily coarse.

The plot, of much greater importance than is usual in this form of entertainment, is highly romantic. It concerns the bethrothal of Princess Elaine of Novia to King Christian II of Elyria and her thrilling escape from Navian revolutionists to an Elyrian cruiser. The principal agent in her flight is Captain Torelli of the Elyrian navy, and—as you suspected—these two must fall in love. The sufferings of this new Tristan, torn between love and duty, you may imagine. Those of the heroine—to whom duty to the King seems less important—are equally touching. But Christian II proves even more generous than King Mark, and there is no Melot to bring tragedy.

Danielle Brégis is a very charming princess indeed, and she is possessed of a pleasing voice which she has learned how to use. Mr. Simmons has a robust tenor, which he employs effectively. Mr. Grossmith's performance has the reserve and finish of his tradition. Mr. Moore, who supplies most of the objectionable lines, is less subtle. Miss Aubert is sometimes amusing, and Mr. Dumbrille is a fearsome revolutionist.

There are, of course, several sentimental songs which, without doubt, will be popular, and two choruses—"Here is a Sword" and "One for All"—of quite exceptional power. On the opening night the stage revolution was enlivened by the antiphonal bombs of Boston's tercentenary celebration.

L. A. S.

"Sweet Adeline"

Colonial Theater—Arthur Hammerstein presents "Sweet Adeline," a musical romance of the Gay Nineties, music by Jerome Kern, book and lyrics by Oscar Hammerstein 2d, costumes designed by Charles LeMaire. Week beginning Sept. 15, 1930. The principals:

Dot.....Beatrice Kay
Lena.....Pauline Gorin
Emil Schmidt.....Robert C. Fischer
Addie.....Helen Morgan
Nellie.....Bertha Greenhouse
Lulu Ward.....Irene Franklin
Dan Ward.....Hans Robert
Tom Martin.....Thomas Thompson
Ruppert Day.....Charles Butterworth
James Day.....Paul Davis
Sam Herzig.....Alonzo Price
Eddie.....Tom Rider
Sid Barnett.....James H. Dunn
The Sultan.....Thomas Chadwick
Jim Thornton.....Jim Thornton
Mr. Gilhooley.....Jerry Jarnagin
Hester Van Dorem Day.....Grace Atwell

"Sweet Adeline" came justly by its 10 triumphant months on Broadway. That is to say, it is something more than the usual compound of tuneful sound and delectable color of setting and of costume, spiced with a somewhat heavy humor and sprinkled scantily with a pinch of plot. Distinctly, "Sweet Adeline" has flavor. Jerome Kern has caught it in the writing of his score, which is consistently a pleasure to the ear; the costumes—trains and plumes and pompadours—have caught it and so has the setting, with its glimpses of rural Hoboken, the parlors of the Hoffman House, the ethereal tower of Madison Square Garden, the hansom cab and the horse car—Belt Line, Avenue A.

As Addie Schmidt, the little Hoboken waitress, who achieves success in the theatrical world across the river, Helen Morgan is skillful in every note she sings, in every gesture she makes. There is about her work a rare delicacy, subtlety and finish. Irene Franklin, as Lulu Ward, the actress, supplies precisely the touch of burlesque which her public has learned to expect from her; while Charles Butterworth, as the inconsequent Ruppert Day, flounders mentally in an engaging way reminiscent of Lord Dundreary. The ensemble work is satisfying throughout.

BOSTON AND ENGLAND TO TALK OVER RADIO

There will be an international exchange of greetings at the Tercentenary celebration in Boston, Sept. 17 between Samuel K. Ratcliffe, journalist, speaking from England, and Reuben Salter, Mayor of Boston, Eng., speaking from the reviewing stand on Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

The addresses of both men will be radiocast over WNAC and a nationwide Columbia network, Mr. Ratcliffe's at 2:25 p. m. (E. D. T.) and Mayor Salter's at 2:45 p. m.

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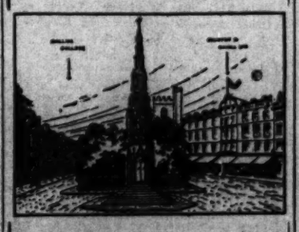
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MRS. McCORMICK LOSES SUPPORT OF METHODISTS

Wire-Tapping Charge Made by Candidate Held Up by Nye Committee

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — Detective surveillance of members of the Senate Committee investigating campaign expenditures was disclosed here in its details by Gerald P. Nye (R.), Senator from North Dakota, and chairman of the committee, when it renewed its Chicago sittings. Mr. Nye made public the text of 47 telegrams passing between Mrs. McCormick's detective agency and its operatives.

Shadowing of investigation work in Chicago, Washington, D. C., North Dakota, Montana and Atlanta was manifested by the messages. They indicated that effort had been made to obtain the early history of Mr. Nye, that the movements of other members of the committee had occasionally been observed, and that inquiry had been made into previous connections of one of the committee's investigators reputed to have been associated with the Ku Klux Klan.

Mr. Nye successfully maneuvered to prevent possible legal interference with the telegrams which were subpœnaed from the telegraph company. The senatorial committee met only to adjourn almost immediately.

Mrs. McCormick was in the courtroom to present evidence that Mr. Nye's committee had tapped her telephone wires. In her behalf Oscar Carlstrom, Attorney-General of Illinois, protested against the unexpected adjournment, and later Mrs. McCormick issued a statement condemning the committee's course.

She declared the telegrams were illegally obtained and should have been made public, not through newspaper reporters but at a regular public hearing. Mrs. McCormick declared she had in safe keeping two witnesses to the wire tapping done by the committee's agents, and would produce them before the committee.

The Illinois Methodist Conference meeting at Danville, declared Mrs. McCormick's course on prohibition had put her in a position "where she has forfeited the confidence of the moral forces of our State."

The petition of Mrs. Lottie Holman O'Neill, independent dry candidate, was filed at the State Capitol. In her statement given out simultaneously Mrs. O'Neill called her candidacy "a protest against the attempt of the Republican party leaders of Illinois to force candidates to abandon the dry position on which they were nominated in the spring primary." She added that the result of the prohibition referendum which Mrs. McCormick has promised to follow, "does not bind those favoring the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment."

Reich Women Visit American Cities

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Seven German women from seven principal cities in Germany arrived in Chicago on Sept. 12 to investigate American women's methods of conducting their clubs. Plans of financing club work is to be the principal object of their study in a three week's tour of American cities sponsored by the Kartell Der Frauenklubs of Germany.

Much impressed with the amount of social work done by private means in the United States, the German women were interested to visit Hull House here and clubs where they could inspect social welfare conditions, said Mrs. D. E. Bremermann, of New York, accompanying the group.

"Unlike the average woman's club in the United States, which is often purely social, each German woman's club supports a working girls' home as part of its regular business," Mrs. Bremermann explained. "But money is their principal problem, and the visitors hope to get some light from American clubs on how to finance their undertakings."

The group was entertained in Washington, D. C., by the Federation of Women's Clubs there. The German women expect to stop in Milwaukee, Detroit, Buffalo, New York and Boston before returning to their homes in Munich, Berlin, Stuttgart, Cologne and Elberfeld.

ITALY DRAINS VAST SWAMPS IN PO VALLEY

(Continued from Page 1)

rate of 40 cubic meters per second. The canal is controlled by two locks built to stand a pressure of 500 tons, at 150 meters distance from the other, inclosing a pool affording adequate draft for barges of 600 tons. This will serve as a river port for the territory and is connected up with the Reggio-Borretto railway.

The canal thus built provides the water for the ditches irrigating the 220,000 acres of reclaimed land on a system remarkable for its novelty. Instead of flowing from the high lands down the valley, the water is raised from the valley to the hills by a series of 20 pumping stations.

The area is divided into seven sections running parallel to the main canal. The first section lies lower than the banks of the canal and the water flows naturally into the irrigation ditches, but it is raised by one pumping station to the lands comprised in the second section and so on, being raised at last to the seventh through a series of six pumping stations.

The advantage of the system is that only the quantity of water actually needed by each section is raised to the respective level, whereas if the water had flown down from the main canal the whole mass would have had to be raised to the highest level, and the power required would have been more than double.

As it is, the pumping stations will consume not less than 10,000,000 k. w. h per annum, provided at special rates by one of the hydroelectric stations of the Apennines. The entire system will be completed next year, at a total cost of 100,000,000 lire.

It is estimated that when the potential yield of the main canal is fully utilized the economic returns obtained from these reclaimed lands will increase by 100,000,000 lire per annum.

Live stock and dairy farming in association with vineyards will continue to be the characteristic activities of the zone, but irrigation will increase the yield of the forage crops by some 200,000 tons per annum, the 135,000 head of cattle now on the land can easily be raised to 170,000 and the output of milk from the present 120,000 tons to 170,000.

But the greatest benefit of all will be the social transformation made possible by this creation of wealth, which will fix a larger population on the land and gradually transform the casual laborer into a permanent farmworker, a renter and a small holder.

Forest Fires Kept Within Small Area

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture has had unusual success during the summer in putting out forest fires before they covered much ground.

Modern fire-fighting equipment, improved roads and organization are responsible, according to the bureau. Lightning fires put many units to severe tests for several weeks. A total of 1060 such fires was reported since the first of the year in the northwestern national forests alone.

Greater success in "getting fires young" has characterized this year's operations, preliminary reports show. Comparatively few have burned over large areas and the total acreage swept by fire has been cut down materially.

Protection costs have been about up to the annual average. Expenses from emergency appropriations mounted sharply the last 10 days of August in Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon, averaging close to $7000 a day in each of the two northwest regions and about half that amount in California.

The cost of fire suppression increased considerably in the eastern national forests, total control expenses amounting to $13,943 for the 10-day period. Fires in the lake states region increased the control expenses there to about $1500 a day. In this region approximately 12,800 acres of national forest have been burned over since Jan. 1, it is reported.

'RED' CONVERTS AMONG NEGROES IN SOUTH DENIED

Loyalty Protects Them From Communism, Racial Group States

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTA, Ga.—Discrediting rumors that Negroes of the South have come under the influence of Communistic propaganda reported to have been circulated among them, and affirming the belief that the southern Negroe's present and past loyalty to American institutions will protect him from any influence which would threaten those institutions, the national headquarters of the interracial movement in this city has issued a statement quoting from the New York Age these sentences.

"Despite subtle propaganda, the recruits to Communism so far made among the darker race in America have been but few and far between. . . . It should inspire the Americans who love their country and wish to preserve its institutions to practice and inculcate the principles of fair play in dealing with the Negro on an economic and political basis.

"They should decide whether it is better to close the door of opportunity to his economic advancement and drive him to listen to preaching of strange theories which promise to give him the opportunity lacking, or to open the doors of honest employment to him in every line of labor for which he can qualify."

Russia Enters British Candy Market With Fruit Bonbons at Low Price

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The recent appearance of Russian "fruit bonbons" in some of the smaller London candy shops has been causing considerable comment on account of the fact that the sweets, all in brightly colored paper wrappings, are being sold at a price that is considered to be far below the cost of making, packing and transporting them, and because information from the Soviet of late has revealed a great scarcity of sugar there.

The shops retailing these sugar-coated "Karamel Liliputa" and "Konfekt Schmetterlings," with their tasty fruit centers, are mostly in the poorer districts where "cut-price" goods are sold, and the theory is held that these candies are being imported at a loss for propaganda purposes with the object of trying to convince British workers that if Russia can export confectionery the rumors of a sugar shortage must be incorrect.

The Russian bonbons are obtainable at 2½d. per quarter pound, whereas similar sweets of English make range from 4d. to 6d. a quarter pound. But Soviet housewives, it is learned, have recently had to pay as much as 4s. for a pound of sugar, if they were fortunate enough to be able to procure any at all.

The British Manufacturing Confectioners' Alliance is inquiring into the extent and character of this "Red" candy competition.

Vellum Edition of Gutenberg Bible Safely Housed in Library of Congress

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — The Gutenberg Bible, printed on vellum, "greatest of the monuments of fifteenth century typography," is now in the possession of the Library of Congress.

The treasured volume, one of the incunabula in the Vollebehr collection, recently purchased by Congress, has just arrived from Europe in the custody of Dr. Herbert Putnam, librarian of Congress, who was abroad on library business.

As soon as arrangements can be made, the Bible will be placed on exhibition in the library, in a place adjacent to the portrait of Gutenberg, painted by an unknown artist, presented to the library by Gabriel Wells of New York, well-known bibliographer.

Only three perfect copies on vellum are known of the Gutenberg Bible. One is in the National Library in London, one in the National Library in Paris, and now, through the appropriation made by Congress at the recent session, through the endeavors of Ross A. Collins (D.), Representative from Mississippi, one in the National Library in Washington.

Dr. Vollebehr obtained his copy in 1926 from the abbot of the monastery of St. Paul in Carinthia, who, needing funds to restore the monastery, reluctantly sold it after it had been held by the Benedictine Order perhaps from the time of its printing.

A dispatch in the newspapers recently indicated that the Austrian authorities raised an objection to its exportation, but there is, according to the library, no basis for the statement. The Austrian Government was aware of the transaction from the outset, granted the export permit and incidentally collected from the purchaser an export duty of $25,000.

Exclusive of the duty, the interest charges, and certain other items, the actual price paid by Dr. Vollebehr to the monastery was $250,000. The highest previously recorded price for a printed book was about $125,000. This amount was paid also for a Gutenberg Bible, but in this instance for a copy on paper, sold in New York in 1926.

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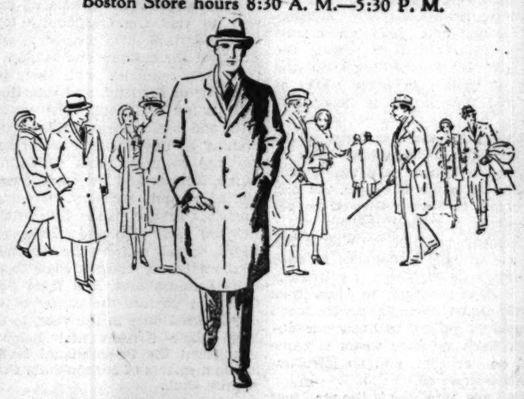

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Women's Enterprises and Activities

A "Capital" Idea Discussed

By MARY KELLY

IT WAS a comely white house, its inviting veranda bordered by a fancy balustrade that looked like massive white lace. Standing upright on the front lawn was a rectangular board. It read: "This House Ideal for Tea Room or Restaurant."

"Couldn't we take this place?" asked one woman of her husband, as they stopped their car. "I've always wanted to have a tea room, and we'd never find a lovelier spot."

Her husband was very slow in answering. "Why, I think it's a capital idea." Then he added with a smile, "But when I say capital, I mean one that requires funds, plenty of them."

Their discussion brought up points which have wide interest. Thousands of women all over the country have been subject to the peculiarly potent, sometimes misleading charm of the tea-room idea.

Here is a field, some of them think with a sigh of relief, where the feminine touch at its prettiest is not out of place in the business world; where one can paint furniture with abandon; where one can introduce a favorite secret recipe; specialize in New England, southern, French, Scandinavian or some other kind of cooking; achieve a homelike atmosphere or perhaps one that is a bit Bohemian; and have curtains in the front window that give the keynote to this atmosphere, which must be further emphasized, of course, by a becoming hostess gown.

The Serious Viewpoint

A disinterested person, having interviewed any number of women who have succeeded in this business, could not fail to be impressed by the contrast between the earnest, competent woman and the frivolous type who says with a sentimental smile, "I have always wanted to have my own tea room; I think it would be fine."

The first thing one notices about the former businesslike group is a conspicuous lack of sentiment regarding their chosen business. Asked whether they like it, the gist of the reply is usually, "Like it? Yes, I like it because I've been able to make it pay. But it's tremendously hard work."

Mrs. Meta S. Young, whose King's College Inn is known far beyond its location within the environs of Columbia University, says, "I don't think there's any work in the world so hard as that of managing a tea room. Of course, all women who go into it may not continue to carry the burden of personal responsibility even after success, as I do. But I have learned that I can't leave my business for a few weeks even at this late date without knowing that the standard of food, service, everything, goes down. During the first eight months of my business I hardly set foot on the sidewalk outside my doors. I was working at it from seven in the morning until ten at night."

Alice McCollister, whose well-liked restaurant is on the outskirts of Greenwich Village, seldom leaves her kitchen, she once said.

Another woman, one who established a reputation for providing good food in charming surroundings in a remarkably short time is Theresa Worthington Grant. Women who have visited her tea room, a few doors from Fifth Avenue, are apt to attribute her success to two factors, the possession of a pleasing personality and the ability to create an atmosphere of distinction.

"But I think that New York is a very impersonal city," said Mrs. Grant, in refuting the first of these arguments. "I believe that if your food isn't every bit as good as you can make it, no amount of personal charm will suffice to bring the public to your doors.

"You can't expect to get the best results unless your staff is made up of persons who are willing to take somewhere near the amount of interest in the tea room which you take yourself. And that, of course, requires the paying of good salaries."

Small Town Opportunities

The woman in the small town, however, has some advantages. Miss Alice Dennelly, who for 12 years in New York has made a specialty of the small, neighborhood tea room, spoke of the advantages of the small town. Although she has managed "The Daisy on the Hill" successfully during this time, she says, "If I were a young woman in earnest about going into the tea room business, I would stay in my own town today. The country girl has the advantage. She can live at home. She can study her town thoroughly first. If she is not afraid to work, I think it offers a very good field for her. She can make her tea room attractive for parties and meetings, and people will be only too glad to come.

"In the city, the problem of high rents and severe competition meets the girl. She is no match for a big restaurant corporation. She has to succeed at once, while a corporation with capital can wait."

Speaking again of the "capital" idea, perhaps few women realize that there is a definite feeling among bankers against lending money for the establishment and conduct of tea rooms. This is because there is a large number of failures every year.

Some Statistics

A man who has made a survey throughout the country for the benefit of several trade magazines devoted to the restaurant business gave the writer some interesting statistics.

In Kansas City, Mo., for instance, he found that during 1928, one thousand licenses had been granted for tea rooms and restaurants. At the beginning of 1929, only 550 of these were renewed. The others had gone out of business. But to take their place, 475 new persons took out licenses, showing, as he explained, "that 25 persons more were willing to take the risk in 1929 than in the year previous.

"Recently" he continued, "statistics have showed a notable decrease in such ventures. The peak occurred in 1927. During that year also, the peak in failures was reached. It was estimated that 600 tea rooms and restaurants went out of business."

That women are less apt to venture into this vocation unwisely than they were a few years ago was emphasized by Mrs. Cecil Reams, owner of the Wayside Tea House at Long Ridge, Conn.

"It is amazing," said another woman, "how courageous some of these young women are. One came to me with the news that she had $5000 which she wanted to invest in a tea room. She did not know how to cook, had had no experience, and could not afford a manager.

"I told her how my investment, before I opened my doors, was $30,000. The plumbing alone amounted to $3000."

But what one woman can do because of assured capital, another woman of initiative and common sense can do on borrowed funds, according to other authorities. There is, of course, no fast rule. And the exceptionally good business woman can make almost anything pay.

A woman who enters the tea room business open eyed, with a willingness to "go behind the scenery and work," stopping at nothing short of her best, has that which assuredly "can be used to increase one's power or influence."

And that, according to Webster, is one definition of "capital."

Upper Left—A Girl of Iceland Wearing the Native Costume of Her People. The Icelandic Girl Must Know How to Make and Embroider Such Garments.

Right—An Icelandic Bride.

Below — An Icelandic Country Home.

The Sturdy Women of Iceland

By THORSTINA JACKSON WALTERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Reykjavik, Ice.

ICELAND granted full suffrage to its women in 1915, thus paying tribute to the part they have played in the history of the nation for 1000 years.

The status of women in Viking Iceland was quite different from that of their sisters further south; they had property rights that gave them economic independence, and while they were not the recipients of the boundless praise that the men heaped on the ladies of their choice while "knighthood was in flower," they were in reality very much more respected, and were treated as rational beings. The Sagas state clearly that during the time of internal warfare, life and liberty were granted to the women of the conquered families; they were not forced to become victims of war.

According to the Sagas, the women had a great deal of influence for good and evil in ancient Iceland. There was Gudrun, the charming, gifted but ruthless heroine of the Laxdæla Saga; Helga the Fair, of Gunnlaug's Saga, the beautiful maid whose tragic story has inspired so many Icelandic poets; Bergthora, the dignified, forceful matron of Njalssaga, who chose to perish by her husband's side when offered freedom by his enemies. There was also the gallant Gudrid, who sailed the seas with her Viking chieftain, Thornfinn, until they reached the shores of Vinland, the Good. There they remained for three years until driven away by the superior hosts of savages. While in Vinland, Gudrid was blessed by a son, Snorri, the first white child, according to records, born on the American continent.

A Silent Rôle

The Sagas glorified Icelandic womanhood, not by showering praise on them out of all proportion, as found in the ballads of medieval Europe, but by portraying them as human, realistic figures, reflecting the time in which they lived.

The centuries following the Saga period tell little of the work done by Icelandic women. They do not appear to play any rôle of importance in public life. It is necessary, however, to look beneath the surface in order to appreciate fully what part women have played during the centuries of Iceland's isolation, during which many disasters had to be faced by the nation. It was during this long period of depression that Icelandic wives and mothers sustained their country as administrators of homes that were units set apart, dependent on their own industry; for thus it must be in a sparsely settled country like Iceland. Up to the last decades of the nineteenth century, Iceland consisted almost entirely of rural communities. It was the wife and mother who supervised the food and clothing of the family, as well as, in most instances, the education of her children.

Even yet, the mother is the instructor in many of the rural districts, up to the time that the children reach the high school age. The ability of the Icelandic mother as a teacher is demonstrated by the fact that children from the remote country districts are ready for high school at the same age as the usual American child.

An important factor in the education of the average Icelandic girl is a thorough course in her mother's kitchen; she learns to prepare the many palatable dishes that form a part of the Icelandic cuisine, such as the smoked mutton, the "rullupylsa" (rolled meat), the "skyr" (an odd concoction of curdled milk, served with heavy cream). Furthermore, she must know how to fry the paper-thin pancakes, make delicious doughnuts and waffles, and the many other good things that are served on the tables of Iceland.

To be adept at all manner of needlework is also considered a necessary part of an Icelandic girl's education. Fine embroidery, such as the exquisite gold and silver decoration on the Icelandic costume, is a popular form of home art.

Academic Education

Now that Iceland has entered the modern era, girls' colleges are common, and many parents send their daughters abroad to private schools in England, Belgium, Switzerland, etc. The writer made the acquaintance of a number of young women who had spent years abroad, but in spite of a cosmopolitan education, they seemed to fit into the scheme of life in the homeland and to love it for its own sake.

One of the first nineteenth century novelists was a woman, Tarfhild Holm. She wrote chiefly historical novels, based on the Sagas, and outstanding figures from the modern age. At the present time there are many women writers of note, whose work includes poetry, short stories and novels. A volume of poems was published recently by two elderly sisters who had spent all their lives as housemaids. The poems received universal praise from the critics, including Dr. Sigurdur Nordal, head of the department of Icelandic Literature at the University of Iceland. This is by no means a unique instance of Icelandic women in lowly stations making a noteworthy contribution to Icelandic letters. No doubt, much of the potential creative work of the women of Iceland was irretrievably silenced during the centuries of struggle and depression. Many Icelandic women have distinguished themselves for scholarship abroad, notably Dr. Bjorg Thorlaksson, who holds a degree of Ph. D. from the Sorbonne, Paris.

Icelandic women are, on the whole, well organized; all the different women's societies throughout the country send representatives to one central organization in Reykjavik. These various organizations have given marked support to public welfare throughout the country.

Year by year, more Icelandic women are entering various professional activities. In accordance with the laws of the country, all professions in the land are open to women.

Owns and Operates an Airport

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

MARGARET PERRY, an entrant in the First Women's National Air Derby, has acquired Culver City Airport, Calif., and has assumed its management herself. This fact is significant both to the progress of women in aviation and to the advancement of aviation in general.

To those familiar with the various activities that comprise the business of maintaining an airport, with its staffs of officers, its several air and ground crews, instructors and mechanics, it would seem that a woman undertaking to handle such a proposition, single-handed, must be a veritable Amazon. Not so the dainty and very feminine Miss Perry! To solo in the air and to solo in office are two widely divergent talents, yet Miss Perry succeeds admirably at both.

Culver City Airport is not only a landing-field, station-stop, repair factory and stadium of maneuver, but it is practically a little university of the air. It is a place that houses, conditions and equips ships. It is a laboratory of research, experiment and test. It is a school where a trained pilot, selected for his ability to impart his skill, is expected to teach applicants to fly successfully. There, in addition to learning how to handle a ship, they can learn the way flying-fields are operated, the way commercial transport service is conducted, and how private flying may be carried on to the honor and glory of progressive aviation. It is an air school prepared to give instruction in everything that is pertinent, from the mechanics to the ethics of flying.

Her Record in Aviation

In addition to assuming the responsibility for these varied branches of operation, Miss Perry, herself a licensed pilot, must, as manager and owner, meet the very definite business, social and official obligations. Plainly it is an undertaking involving heavy duties, tact, energy and courage. Yet this quiet, unassuming woman, confident and capable, does not fear to risk the venture.

Miss Perry is a New Yorker who emerged from Miss Marshall's School to vary a social life with travel. She took up flying both as a diversion and as a convenient means of getting about. When she had scored many flying-hours at Curtiss Field, Long Island, the family suddenly determined upon a move to the West Coast, where she again pursued her aeronautical hobby. Using Los Angeles as a base, she made first one exploratory trip, then another, winging her way as far east as Cleveland, and covering most of the intervening airports.

Then came the First Women's National Air Derby, an event that caught Miss Perry's enthusiasm. She became a zealous promoter. She entered the race, intending to continue beyond the Cleveland goal to score her first transcontinental flight. She took off with the 22 contestants that lined up before a gallery of 15,000 spectators, made the early jump without mishap, then glided to a safe landing at Fort Worth, Tex. There she was held up by events unrelated to aviation.

Not even this disappointment could deter Miss Perry long. Returning to Los Angeles, she reëntered air activities with her original zeal. Then it was that the idea of aeronautics as a business rather than a sport first presented itself to her mind. She began to look around for a way to carry the new idea into effect.

Miss Margaret Perry, Who Owns and Operates an Airport in Culver City, Calif., and Who Is a Licensed Pilot With a Record for Competent Flying.

The Purchase

Culver City Airport had been abandoned for several months. Opened up by Frank Baker, it had been operated successively by Bob Blair and William G. McAdoo. A man to purchase it from the latter had fallen through and the would-have-been purchaser referred the opportunity to Miss Perry. Miss Perry, in her quiet, competent way, deliberated the matter, which dovetailed so perfectly into her own developing plan, and decided to try it. She took a lease on the airport. No outside capital was invited in. Culver City Airport was hers and the town suddenly awoke to the fact that its corporation fostered the first airport in the United States to be owned and operated by an aviatrix.

Miss Perry states that she wanted a business and hoped to make one of aviation, which she also found a pleasure and a convenience. Her primary aim is a flying school giving a service that will be extended as conditions warrant. Within a month, she has branched out—sending a ship down to Needles, a railroad junction in the desert, where 13 students attest to a flair for flying.

The Culver City Airport was inaugurated under its present management on May 9, with field maneuvers. John Bowers served as master of ceremonies, and Art Goebel and Lee Schonaire were among the guests of honor. About 100 ships visited the field and many events were scheduled. The crowd in attendance was estimated to be 6000. The airport has two hangars, with housing capacity for nine ships. Miss Perry's instructors use "Fleet" models for training. Extra hangar space is available for the housing of privately owned ships. Besides the offices, shops, hangars, concession booth and field appurtenances, there is an attractive clubhouse.

Quiet and Confident

Miss Perry is not the spectacular stunt-flier that alternately thrills and terrorizes the world, but rather one more of the steady, sure fliers that inspires confidence in the millions who watch from the ground—a best contributor to the ultimate cause of aeronautics. Her life in the air has been normal with attendant comfort, pleasure and safety.

A slender graceful figure in soft green suede flying-togs, with a wisp of burnished gold hair escaping from beneath a matching helmet, her manner reserved, gracious, with no sign of affectation, Miss Perry beautifully fits the important rôle of Commandant of the Post. The way in which her every quiet word is heard and heeded, gives definite proof of respected authority. It is amazing to think of so fragile and feminine a creature battling alone against wind and weather amid the treacherous air currents that climb and dive among the peaks and canyons of the Rockies—abandoned to the elements in a man-made mechanism. Yet, somehow, the impression comes and grows that here is a new master, a Mistress of the Air!

Miss Perry is a governor and charter member of the Women's International Association of Aeronautics, which organization has recently passed resolutions of congratulation and good wishes for continued success in her venture as first woman owner and manager of an airport in the United States.

A Community Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Birmingham, Eng.

"AMERICA is the land of democracy, but even in America I know of no women's club so democratic as the Birmingham Community Club."

It was an American woman journalist who expressed this opinion the other day during a flying visit to Birmingham. She was amazed to hear of a club in which musicians, city councilors, shop assistants, lawyers, factory workers, domestic servants and university lecturers met together month by month on absolutely equal terms to discuss one another's work and points of view.

Genuine Discussion

And the members of the Birmingham Community Club do discuss things. Their object in joining the club is to know something about the work of women in other walks of life, and that object is never forgotten.

Whether the main business of the evening be a debate, short talks by members, a lecture by a visitor or a program of music or drama, the first half hour is always devoted to refreshments and conversation.

The membership of the club is 200, and the average attendance at each meeting 70 or 80. There is a tremendous buzz of conversation when those 70 or 80 are wandering about the room, engaged in getting to know one another. Each member wears a name label on her coat, and no introductions are expected.

The Lady Mayoress is the president of the club, and attends the first meeting of each session. At other meetings the chairman—elected annually from among the members—presides. Recent chairmen have included the headmistress of a famous girls' school, a factory inspector, a bookseller, an industrial welfare worker, a chemist and a canteen organizer.

A great variety of subjects has been discussed during the 12 or 13 years of the club's existence. "That the only child has not a fair chance," "My earliest recollection," "The humorous side of my profession," "My greatest treasure," "My occupation and inspiration," stand out in one's memory as subjects on which members were eager to speak, and had many interesting things to say.

Foreign Visitors

The "star" meeting of each session is the Foreign Visitors' Evening. Birmingham is fortunate in having a great many students from other countries both at her university and at the Selly Oak Colleges. A number of these students are persuaded each year to visit the Community Club and entertain its members with stories of the customs and folklore of their own countries, with their impressions of England, and sometimes with music and song. The visitors often add to the charm of this popular evening by appearing in picturesque national costume. From China and Japan, Norway and Denmark, Czechoslovakia and Hungary, Germany, Austria, France and Switzerland, Belgium and Holland, Irak and Egypt, as well as from the other side of the Atlantic, students come to the Selly Oak Colleges, and from Selly Oak they go into the center of the city at least once in the year, to enlarge their horizon and help to strengthen the international feeling of the members of Birmingham Community Club.

Women's Organizations

AN INTERESTING convention will be held in Cleveland, O., Sept. 29 to Oct. 2, when the Association of Bank Women meet in conjunction with the American Bankers Association.

The Association of Bank Women was organized in 1921 by a small group of women in New York City who held executive positions in banks. It has grown to national proportions, is divided into seven regions with seven regional vice-presidents. Some of the regions hold monthly meetings, annual conferences, etc., which enable the members to become acquainted and which more closely coördinate the work of the association and lend force to its program. Some of the members, particularly in the midwest, southern and southwestern divisions, are so scattered that they depend largely upon the Association of Bank Women News for their contact with other members. This publication is issued monthly and carries news of the activities of different branches as well as suggestions for methods of further usefulness.

Requisites for membership are that the applicant shall hold an executive position in a trust company, national, state or savings bank, where the performance of her duties brings her into contact with the customers Except in the case of an elected officer or transfer from an executive position in another bank, she must have had at least six months' affiliation with her bank before becoming eligible.

Among the members are four bank directors, five bank presidents, seven secretaries, one treasurer, two trust officers, and 15 cashiers. These women perform the usual duties of their positions with so much efficiency and helpfulness that they are opening the way for other women to obtain like positions much more easily than has been the case in the past. The most uniform service which is rendered to women customers by these women officials is to interpret the many and varied facilities offered by banks. It has been found that women customers increase in such banks as have a woman executive who can meet them with accurate and valuable suggestions and information.

Another service which is given by members of this association is that of assisting girls who are interested in entering the banking field. Suggestions about courses of study, and such other preparation as will help them to understand both the actual work and the ethics of such a position are gladly given.

It is a long step that women have taken in bank work since the days, not so long ago, when bank officials refused to allow women to act as cashiers or even tellers in their banks. With women acknowledged as the dispensers as well as conservers of the nation's money, it would seem practical that there should be women versed in matters of savings and investments to whom they may turn for advice and assistance.

It is expected that women from banks in all parts of the country will attend the coming convention in Cleveland. The program is being arranged by a committee headed by Miss Emma M Steinke, assistant cashier and manager of the women's department, First National Bank, Oshkosh, Wis. Miss Lillian E. Oakley, assistant to the president, Cleveland Trust Company, Cleveland, O., is chairman of the general convention committee.

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THE HOME FORUM

Parents and Children in Old Days

(Some Sidelights From Old Letters)

IN OUR days children, books for children, and books about children, hold so prominent a place, receive so much attention, that the future student of the daily experience, routine and education of children of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries will not have far to seek for any and every detail he may desire: but in turning to the past we have less to guide us. It is only through old letters and diaries, household papers, little fragmentary notes and references, that we are able to form any vivid conception of the child life of those days.

We have their portraits, it is true, portraits many and delightful. Little girls in stately brocades and ruffs, solemn-eyed and decorous, holding a flower or placing one chubby hand upon a book; little boys, fine and debonair in satin and velvet, toying with a dog or holding a plumed hat; fat round-eyed babies, swaddled in brocades or seated upon a cushion brandishing a coral and bells. But, however much our own intuitions, our personal experience of the essentially childlike characteristics in all ages, may aid us to picture their behavior and doings, when the artist had put up his paints and they were free to doff their state manners and state clothes, it is often only through some time-worn page of an old journal that we find those touches which illumine all the scene of their lives and reveal them gay, loving, and winning little creatures. It is generally in the tender words written to or about them by parents or teachers words which are sweet as flowers between the old pages, that we find these revealing touches.

We find, for instance, Isabella d'Este, that great lady of the Italian Renaissance, writing to her husband about their son: "The little knave is very well and sendeth a kiss to your lordship, and as for me I do ever commend myself to you." And Isotta of Rimini, writing to Sigismondo Malatesta in December, 1454: "Our Malatesta is well and was very gleeful at getting the little horse. All our other boys and girls are also well." The secretary of Francesco of Mantua writes to him that his little three-year-old girl would like to have a new doll dressed in silk; and the little grandson of Alessandra Macinghi negli Strozzi is described, in a letter of hers dated May 8, 1496, as following her about "as a chick doth a brooding hen."

Conscientious parents, then, as now, sought to do the best they knew by their children, and an infant school was kept by a Florentine dame as early as 1304, while Giovanni Villani states that in Florence, in his time, between eight thousand and ten thousand boys and girls knew how to read. The mother of twenty-one children, among them Attendolo Sforza is recorded as having brought them up to "set no store by fine clothes or delicate eating or soft beds," and Leonora, Duchess of Mantua, is found writing to her absent son: "I pray you do not behave in a disorderly way at Ferrara, nor eat unmannerly; and speak in a gentlemanly way, and don't screech as you do at home."

Mozart's father, writing about his children from Frankfurt, in 1765, while on a concert tour, when his son was nine years old, says: "As to our Wolfgangerl, he is extraordinarily gay but naughty too. Little Nannerl no longer suffers by comparison with the boy, for she plays so that all the world talks of her and marvels at her proficiency"; and later, we find "our Wolfgangerl," grown to manhood, writing to his own wife: "Is our Karl being a good boy? I hope so. Kiss him for me."

When we come to England there are many charming and touching records which lend life to the old portraits which look down on us so gravely from the walls of public galleries or from the very walls in which the originals once passed their days.

We find Dean Colet, founder of the Grammar School beside St. Paul's, setting an image of the child Jesus over the master's chair, and writing himself to the scholars, "Lift up your little white hands for me which prayeth for you to God." We find Sir Thomas More, setting aside "the reserve which the age exacted from parents" in his intercourse with his children. "He loved teaching them," relates John Richard Green, "and lured them to their deeper studies by the coins and curiosities he had gathered in his cabinet. He was as fond of their pets and their games as his children themselves, and would take grave scholars and statesmen into the garden to see his girls' rabbit hutches or to watch the gambols of their favorite monkey 'I have given you kisses enough,' he wrote to his little ones, in merry verse, when far away on political business, 'but stripes hardly ever.'"

Another who throws a vivid light on a little group of children of a hardly later period is Anne Lady North, intrusted with the care of her three grandchildren (children of her son Francis, the Lord Chief Justice), especially when she describes at length the important donning by little Frank, aged six, of his first male garments. "You cannot beleeve the great concerne was in the whole family here last Wednesday, it being the day that the taylor was to helpe to dress little Frank in his breeches in order to the making an everyday suit by it . . . They are very fitt, everything, and he looks taler and prettyer than in his coats. Little Charles reiyoced as much as he did, for he jumpt all the while about him and took notice of everything . . . When he was drest he asked Buckle whether muffs were out of fashion because they had not sent him one."

Another family—fifteen children—of whom many details may be learned is that of the "great Earl of Cork"; and here we get a fascinating glimpse of two of the boys, Francis and Robert, at Eton, as related to their father in letters from their tutor or "Governor for Manners," Robert Carew, under whose care they had been sent. "They are very well beloved," writes Carew, "for their civil and transparent carriage towards all sorts, and especially my sweet Mr. Robert, who gains the love of all." And again, later, "Thanks be to God, they are very jocund, and they have a studious desire." Mr. Robert, especially, "loseth no hour of his idle time without a line," and has also, we are told, grown "very fat and very jovial, and pleasantly merry (although he) preferred learning before all other virtues and pleasures." Still, that he did not hold aloof from other pleasures is evidenced by the fact that he acted in a little play, and, although he took but a mute part, he "did bravely for the gestures of his body and the order of his peace."

How important good behavior and "a civil and transparent carriage towards all sorts" was reckoned may be gauged from a passage in the Verney Letters, in which a great grandmother pleads on behalf of a shy child, poor little Edmund Verney, who, at three years old, had been taken from her care and sent to his father in London. Evidently Edmund's infantile shyness and lack of social graces in the midst of strangers had been viewed severely, for his great-grandmother writes: "I hear he is disliked, he is so strange. Son, you did see he was not so, nor is not so to any where he is acquainted, and he must be won by fair means . . . Indeed, Raphe, he is too young to be strudgeled in any forcing way. I had intelligence your father was troubled to see him so strange. I pray tell him from me I thought he had more wit than to think a child of his age would be acquainted presently. He knows the child was fellow-good-enough at my house. I pray shew him what I have written about him, and be sure that he be not frighted by no means: he is of a gentle sweet nature, soon corrected."

But nowhere, perhaps, do we get a more lovable picture of happy children in a happy home than in the records of the Sidneys of Penshurst, and especially in that little Philip who, called in later life the "Mirror of Chivalry," was lovingly named by his father "Light of the Household" in his early days. He was but ten when he went to school at Shrewsbury, where his companion, Fulke Greville, described him as manly for his years, "with such staidness of mind, lovely and familiar gravity, as carried grace and reverence above greater years."

Hardly could a finer example of noble nurture and noble tradition be found than in this young boy, and the tender and watchful solicitude with which he was trained is manifest in a long letter from his father, Sir Henry, to his "little Philip," full of wise and affectionate counsel.

And so it runs, through the ages,—the wise and tender solicitude with which all the wisest and best of mankind have sought to guide and protect and arm the young of successive generations, for resistance to evil, for adherence to good, however widely the concepts of both may have varied with time; and thus it is almost wholly by the light of love—the love of parents, grandparents, teachers or guardians—that we see, as lovable and living figures, those little boys and girls of olden days.

D. N. L.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

The View at Bow

A crown of blue—
Pale near the rim, to deepen high
In azure hue at zenith point—
While clouds of misty shape
Go sailing slowly through
The skies of Bow.

The Merrimack—
A stream of light, escaping
Seaward, stops the green expanse
That faces east—outspread
In rock-bound, undulating rows—
The fields of Bow.

Beyond the fields
The valley lies—and yet beyond—
In waves of varied sheen, to touch
The rim of pale blue sky, pine trees
And birches beckon you to climb
The hills of Bow.

A child at play
Stood still to watch the shifting clouds
That shaped themselves in strange array.
Looking across those fields and hills
She may have glimpsed her Pleasant View—
That child of Bow.

JEAN E. CARTH.

Nanking

In the province of Kiangsu, the man-servant is called "the helper" or "the man of mutual aid." The children's nurse, which our Russian friends call "nyanya," we call familiarly "mama." The name of mine was Wan. She was a peasant. I loved her dearly; I called her Mama Wan. Mama Wan had come to live with us before I was born. She was very faithful, very earnest, very anxious to carry out my parents' wishes. My mother and my father trusted her as they would a member of the family. . . .

When I think of Mama Wan, I think also of the farmlands from which she came.

"When the shadows lengthened and the evening mists began to float among the trees, we ceased to talk, for the shepherds were speaking with their flutes upon the mountain." Wang Po might have written these lines expressly for Mama Wan and me. The forests are long since gone; . . . The houses are set each in its patrimonial field, surrounded by trees and shrubbery.

Of the village of the family of Hoa I speak. Hoa, the family name of the god-child of Mama Wan. Singing begins; the workers are coming back from the fields. They form a long procession, with the tools of their toil as standards. Men, women, children, flocks, fowl, birds, before the setting sun. The twilight walks from hill to hill, from village to village. Splotches of shadow fall upon the faces of the girls. On the other side of the river stands Nanking, ancient city drenched in darkness, with the crescent of the moon gleaming like a silver bow above the far-stretched city walls. . . .

Nanking, ancient capital, I salute you! An International Exposition was in progress in the southern capital at this time—the first ever held in China. There I saw men of every race: Englishmen, Norwegians, Americans, Canadians, all of them white men with blue eyes and brown or yellow hair. I could not tell them apart. The best I could do was to distinguish between yellow skins and white, red skins and black. I could tell the difference between a Japanese and an Arab, and between an Arab and a Hindu sikh.

I examined the products of their industry and their art. I saw lions, tigers, panthers, elephants, and camels for the first time. For the first time also I saw the giant iron horse which rides on rails. And that toothless, headless rhinoceros, the automobile. There were glow worms, too: the electric lamps that bathed the quays along the Blue River in blinding light. And a strange parrot: the telephone. "Hello! Hello!" There were curious red and white buildings, with floors of concrete! And a big steamship with no sails! What an odd kind of whale!

Wide, modern streets, so-called carriage streets, criss-crossed the old capital of ancient China. They were full of vehicles that were new to me: automobiles, carriages, rickshas, and a few bicycles. These had taken the place of the vehicles of old: the palanquins of the Mandarins, the sedan-chairs of the bourgeois, and the pushcarts of the common people. Photography, curiosity of curiosities! The reflection stays fixed upon the mirror's face! I had my picture taken several times, so as to show Mother how I looked. I learned everything there was to learn about everything from the West. I planned to tell my mother, when I should see her again, all about these curious mechanical animals that . . . had not yet made their way to our city.—SHENG-CHENG, in "A Son of China." Translated from the French by MARVIN MCCORD LOWES.

Rooks in Farnham Park

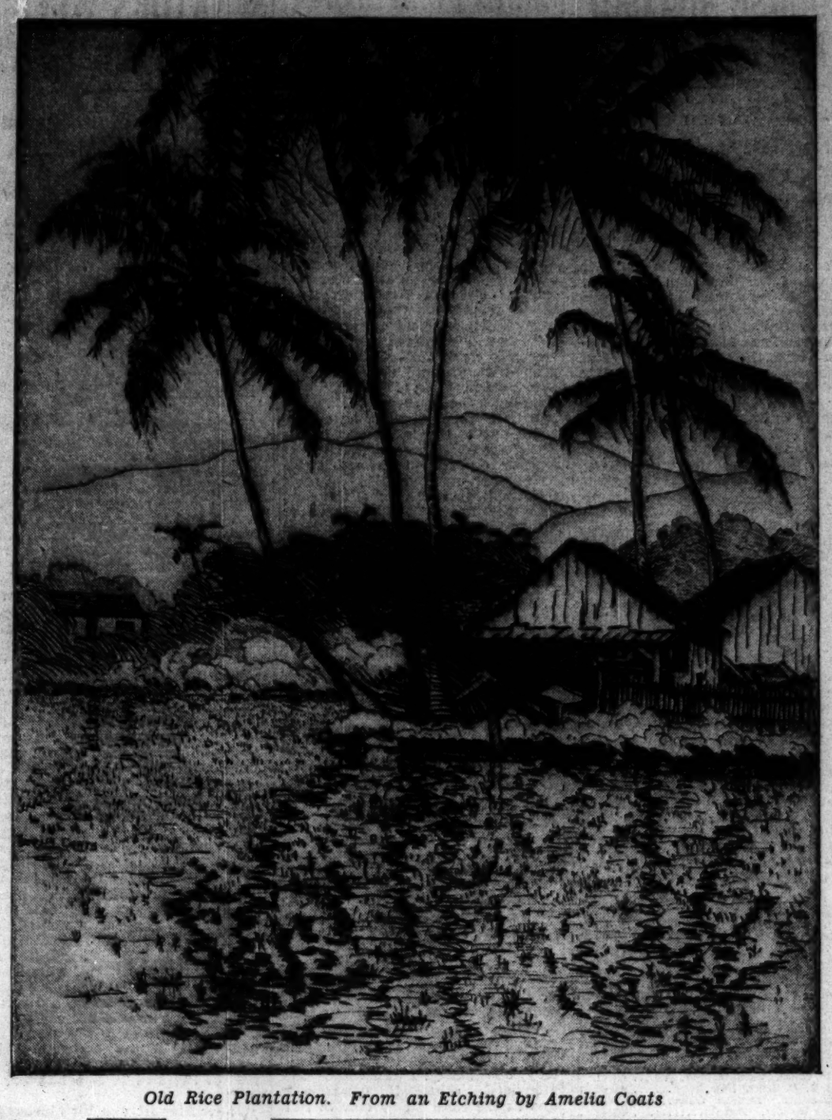
To elm trees tall in Farnham Park,
Cawing, on languid wing you come,
You little know that Farnham friends
Have saved for you your tree-top home.

Each Spring, above the cricket pitch,
You wander back with leisured flight,
Ere elm tree buds have blossomed red,
To house-hunt in the topmost height.

You caw and argue round the moat,
And to the jackdaws bid good-day.
You think you reign supreme, nor know
How threatened was your ancient sway.

But we in Farnham much prefer
That you within the Park should build
Your crazy, twiggy nests, wind-tossed,
Than see it with new villas filled.

—THEODORA ROSCOE, in "Market Morning and Other Poems."



Old Rice Plantation. From an Etching by Amelia Coats

THE old rice plantations of the early Chinese immigrants to Hawaii bring a bit of the Orient to these semi-tropical islands of the United States. This etching, by Amelia Coats, of Honolulu, shows the home of a rice planter. Hawaii is unmistakably shown by the coco palms which never grow weary of looking at their reflections in their water mirrors.

Picturesque though rice-growing is, it requires more labor than the growing of any other grain. An emperor of ancient China, pondering upon the toil of his people, wrote the following:

THE SEEDLINGS

The morning rain moistens the autumn wheat.
The noon breeze cools the summer elm.

On the northern and southern side of the stream
the farmers smile and sing while they transplant the new seedlings:
they toss and plant the seedlings without ceasing;
on their right and left there are no confused lines of planting.

How can I teach the horse to do the work of transplanting?
Could I do this, my people would never forget me.

The "Fall" of the Year

One of my first really graphic impressions of autumn was not half so dramatically impressed upon me as it was upon the Negro with me, old Cæsar Moultrie, who, when I was a plantation boy, used to be frequently commissioned to accompany me on some of my expeditions into the forest wilds. He was a good comrade, was tolerant of my boyish views, was wise in an ancient nature-taught way, and left me many a happy memory.

That day in late September we were sitting together under a big hickory nut tree, a few resplendent leaves from which glided to the placid waters of the creek before us, and rested there, sumptuously, royal barges for the Cleopatras of the fairy world. . . .

Old Cæsar had laid his battered cap on the grass beside him. His bald head glistened amiably. I was half asleep. The universe seemed to be in a joyous trance. When I heard a slight sound in the hickory tree overhead, I just thought that another big gold leaf had started down. But this was no drifter. In a second, with a resounding crack, a heavy hickory nut landed squarely on the top of Cæsar's head. The nut, clipped from its twig by a foraging gray squirrel, was still in its outer green shell, and therefore doubly heavy. The blow was enough to knock out an ordinary man. But Cæsar, after an initial blink at the moment of contact, reached over, picked up the nut, looked at me, and chuckled.

"De fall o' de year done come," he said.

The fall of the year! It is a magic expression, ancestral, poetic, universal. It is like nightfall, like dayspring, like evenfall. The year ripens like an indolent misty peach—and falls. Sundown is the fall of the sun—his gorgeous foundering in the blazing vortex of the west. Those critics of language who insist that we always say "autumn" overlook the appropriateness and the beauty of connotation of "fall." The fact that dictionaries do not always give it is perhaps one reason why it should be treasured.—ARCHIBALD RUTLEDGE, in "Peace in the Heart."

Die Medizin der Christlichen Wissenschaft

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

SEIT Jahrhunderten forschen die Menschen nach den Mitteln zur Heilung von Krankheit und werden dabei beständig irre, weil ein materielles Heilmittel, das vielleicht bei einem Kranken anscheinend erfolgreich wirkt, bei dem nächsten versagt, oder weil eine für ein Leiden verschriebene Arznei eine andere Funktion stört, und es mit dem letzten Fall des Kranken hernach ärger wird, als es zuvor war. Und immer noch forschen die Menschen tapfer weiter und tauschen Verfahren, die sie gestern als Wunder wirkend ansahen, gegen andere ein, die heute in Mode gekommen sind. Oder sie geben Arzneien auf und wenden sich einer andern Art materieller Behandlung in der Hoffnung zu, daß sie sich beim Lindern von Leiden als erfolgreich erweisen werde.

Wiederholt hatten die Menschen vor dem Kommen Jesu einen Schimmer vom geistigen Heilen erhascht. In den Büchern des Alten Testaments sind herrliche Fälle von Heilung durch Gebet berichtet; aber mit unwiderleglichem Beweis bekundete sich die geistige Kraft in den Werken des Meisters. Wir lesen in den Evangelien, daß er „allerlei Seuche und Krankheit im Volk heilte". Als Johannes der Täufer vom Gefängnis aus zu Jesus sandte und ihn ausdrücklich fragen ließ, ob er der verheißene Messias sei, verwies Jesus die Boten auf seine Heilwerke als die bestimmte Antwort, daß er in Erfüllung der Weissagung gekommen und daß das Heilen der Beweis seines Messiasamtes sei. In der Apostelgeschichte lesen wir, daß seine Nachfolger diese Heilarbeit nach der Himmelfahrt Jesu fortsetzten; und es ist geschichtliche Tatsache, daß die ersten Christen viele Jahre lang fortfuhren, so zu heilen, wie er gelehrt hatte.

Mrs. Eddy hat im Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 142) geschrieben: „Da Gott Allesin-allem ist, hat Er die Medizin geschaffen; aber diese Medizin war Gemüt". Diese Medizin gebrauchten der Meister und seine Nachfolger mit solcher Gewißheit. Paulus schrieb „allen Heiligen in Christo Jesu zu Philippi" und ermahnte sie: „Ein jeglicher sei gesinnet, wie Jesus Christus auch war". Jesus wandte keine der heutigen materiellen Methoden an; er vollbrachte sein Heilen durch Gebet, durch Gemeinschaft mit dem göttlichen Gemüt, Gott. Das war die Medizin, die er mit so erstaunlichem Erfolge gebrauchte und seine Nachfolger anwenden lehrte; und dies ist die Medizin, die die Christlichen Wissenschafter anwenden. Weiter unten in dem erwähnten Abschnitt in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit schreibt Mrs. Eddy: „Wahrheit ist Gottes Heilmittel gegen Irrtum jeder Art, und Wahrheit zerstört nur das, was unwahr ist. Daher die Tatsache, daß Christus heute wie gestern die Übel austreibt und die Kranken heilt". Die Christlichen Wissenschafter in der ganzen Welt sind bestrebt, diese heilende Kraft, das Gemüt, das in „Jesus Christus auch war", völliger zu verstehen und sie denen zu bringen, die bereit sind, sich von der Materie zum Geist zu wenden.

Zahlreiche Heilungen finden durch das Verständnis der Christlichen Wissenschaft statt. Ehrliche Männer und Frauen bezeugen dankbar, daß „Christus die Übel austreibt und die Kranken heilt". Viele werden durch das Lesen des Lehrbuchs, manche während der Gottesdienste und Vorträge geheilt, während andere durch das Wirken christlich-wissenschaftlicher Ausüber geheilt werden.

Gott liebt alle Seine Kinder mit immerwährender Liebe. Es sind nicht wenige Auserwählte, für die Er besonders sorgt, während die übrigen der menschlichen Familie für sich selber sorgen müssen. Seine Liebe ist unparteiisch, und wer nur will, kann zu diesem großen und stets zugänglichen Feste geistigen Heilens kommen.

Mancher ist dadurch, daß er etwas von dem Gemüt, das in Christus Jesus war, wußte und so das Denken in den Sonnenschein der großen Liebe Gottes brachte, von sogenannter unheilbarer Krankheit geheilt worden. Verdrießliches, trübes, falsches Denken führt allzu oft zu unerfreulichen Zuständen und körperlichen Leiden. Ein radikaler Wechsel im individuellen Bewußtsein findet auf diese Art statt,—ein Wechsel von dem Glauben, daß die Menschen verurteilt seien, zu leiden und zu sterben, zu dem klaren Verständnis, daß Gott, der vollständig gut ist, nur Gutes, einschließlich Gesundheit und Leben in Fülle, verleiht und bestimmt. Und dieses Verständnis bringt Mut und große Freude.

Außer der Heilung körperlicher Leiden überwindet die geistige Medizin der Christlichen Wissenschaft Sorge, Unzufriedenheit, Enttäuschung und alle Arten von Sünde. Auch lehrt sie uns unser tägliches Leben in Übereinstimmung mit Gottes großem Plan des allumfassenden Guten gestalten. Auf Seite 268 in „Miscellaneous Writings" schreibt Mrs. Eddy: „Gottes Zubereitungen für die Kranken sind Dosen Seiner Eigenschaften".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

An Open Fire

Late in the evening I was passing through the room, which was lit only by the fire from the grate. I stopped to look at it in obedience to some olden impulse and found the littlest boy cuddled in a corner between a table and the wall, with his eyes fixed on the fire. He was evidently absorbed in watching it, and as I did not disturb him he presently began to ask me questions. In the course of the next few minutes he had searched me for all I knew about coal, plumbago, diamonds, charcoal and all other substances of the carbon group. While talking with him I could remember sitting with my own father before an open fireplace and questioning him in the same way. As we sat together the boy and I, I felt as never before that there must be truth in the theory that civilization grew up around open fires. The first step of progress was when the savage learned to light a fire and keep it going. As time passed, they learned to build their fires in sheltered places, and even to build shelters to protect their fires, thus evolving the hut or house. All family councils naturally took place around the open fire. . . . It seemed to be instinctively right for the little boy to ask questions and learn things while sitting . . . by the glowing coals. That was the way his ancestors to even the remotest period had learned things.—PAUL MCARTHUR, in "Around Home."

Medicine of Christian Science

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THROUGHOUT long years mankind has been searching for the means wherewith to heal disease. It has been continually baffled, because a material remedy which may appear to work successfully with one patient will fail with the next; or because a drug which has been prescribed for one ailment is found to disturb another function, and the last case of the patient may be worse than the first. And still mankind bravely searches on, discarding methods looked upon yesterday as wonder-workers for others which have become the fashion today. Or else men dispense with drugs and turn to some other phase of material treatment in the hope that it may prove successful in relieving suffering.

Many times before the coming of Jesus men had glimpsed something of spiritual healing. In the books of the Old Testament are recorded some beautiful cases of healing through prayer; but spiritual power was manifested with irrefutable evidence in the Master's work. We read in the Gospels that he healed "all manner of sickness and all manner of disease among the people." When John the Baptist sent to him from prison, definitely asking if he were the promised Messiah, Jesus turned the messengers to his healing works as a positive answer that he came in fulfillment of prophecy, and that the healing was the proof of his Messiahship. In the Acts of the Apostles we read that his followers carried on this healing work after Jesus' ascension, and it is a matter of history that for many years the early Christians continued to heal in the way he had taught.

Mrs. Eddy has written in the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 142), "God being All-in-all, He made medicine; but that medicine was Mind." This was the medicine that the Master and his followers used with such certainty. Paul, writing "to all the saints in Christ Jesus which are at Philippi," entreated them, "Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus." Jesus used none of the material methods of his day; his healing was done through prayer, through communion with divine Mind, God. This was the medicine which he used with such marvelous success, and taught his followers to use; and this is the medicine which Christian Scientists are using. Farther on in the paragraph already mentioned in Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy writes: "Truth is God's remedy for error of every kind, and Truth destroys only what is untrue. Hence the fact that, to-day, as yesterday, Christ casts out evils and heals the sick." Christian Scientists all over the world are striving more fully to understand this healing power, the Mind "which was also in Christ Jesus," and bring it to those who are willing to turn from matter to Spirit.

Great numbers of healings are going on through the understanding of Christian Science. Honest men and women are humbly and gratefully bearing witness that "Christ casts out evils and heals the sick." Many are healed through reading the textbook; some are healed during services and lectures; while others are healed through the ministry of Christian Science practitioners.

God loves all His children with an everlasting love. There are not a few elected for His special care, while the rest of the human family are left to look out for themselves. His love is impartial, and all who will may come to this great and ever available feast of spiritual healing.

Many a one has been healed of what had been termed incurable disease through knowing something of the Mind which was in Christ Jesus, so bringing thought into the sunshine of God's great love. Dull, clouded, false thinking too often terminates in unhappy conditions and physical suffering. A radical change is thus taking place in individual consciousness, a change from the belief that men are doomed to suffer and die to the clear understanding that God, being altogether good, bestows and decrees only good, including health and life in abundance; and this understanding brings courage and great joy.

In addition to healing physical difficulties, the spiritual medicine of Christian Science overcomes worry, discontent, disappointment, and all forms of sin. It also teaches one how to order his daily life in conformity with God's great plan of universal good. On page 268 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy writes, "God's preparations for the sick are potions of His own qualities."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

By the Weir

Slow stirs the boat; beneath the cool
Clear water sways the ribboned weed;
The large-eyed fish across the pool
Poise, dart and poise, and give no heed.
The distant woods are dim with haze,
The merry swallows flicker near;
And o'er the flashing waterways
Murmurs and drips the lazy weir.

The reed beside me stirs and shakes
His tufted head, how fresh and strong!
And in my drowsy memory wakes
An old and half-forgotten song
And all the books I mean to write,
And all the fame that I would win,
And all the uneasy dreams take flight,
And leave my heart at peace within.

Ah me! but we forget to live!
We sell sweet days for wealth and pride;
And when we have no more to give,
The soul is still unsatisfied!
Well, I have laboured, I have planned;
For once my plans, my labours cease.
God lays today a loving hand
Upon my shoulder, saying "Peace!"

—ARTHUR CHRISTOPHER BENSON, in "Peace and Other Poems."

Dr. Johnson Discusses Travel

I expressed some inclination to publish an account of my TRAVELS upon the continent of Europe, for which I had a variety of materials collected. JOHNSON. "I do not say, Sir, you may not publish your travels; but I give you my opinion, that you would lessen yourself by it. What can you tell of countries so well known as those upon the continent of Europe, which you have visited?" BOSWELL. "But I can give an entertaining narrative, with many incidents, anecdotes, jeux d'esprit, and remarks, so as to make very pleasant reading." JOHNSON. "Why, Sir, most modern travellers in Europe who have published their travels, have been laughed at: I would not have you added to the number. The world is now not contented to be merely entertained by a traveller's narrative; they want to learn something. Now some of my friends asked me, why I did not give some account of my travels in France. The reason is plain; intelligent readers had seen more of France than I had. You might have liked my travels in France, and THE CLUB might have liked them; but, upon the whole, there would have been more ridicule than good produced by them." BOSWELL. "I cannot agree with you, Sir. People would like to read what you say of any thing. Suppose a face has been painted by fifty painters before; still we love to see it done by Sir Joshua." JOHNSON. "True, Sir, but Sir Joshua cannot paint a face when he has not time to look at it." BOSWELL. "Sir, a sketch of any sort by him is valuable. And, Sir, to talk to you in your own style (raising my voice and shaking my head) you should have given us your travels in France. I am sure I am right, and there's an end on't."

I said to him that it was certainly true, as my friend Dempster had observed in his letter to me upon the subject, that a great part of what was in his JOURNEY TO THE WESTERN ISLANDS OF SCOTLAND had been in his mind before he left London. JOHNSON. "Why yes, Sir, the topicks were; and books of travels will be good in proportion to what a man has previously in his mind; his knowing what to observe; his power of contrasting one mode of life with another. As the Spanish proverb says, 'He who would bring home the wealth of the Indies, must carry the wealth of the Indies with him.' So it is in travelling; a man must carry knowledge with him, if he would bring home knowledge." BOSWELL. "The proverb, I suppose, Sir, means, he must carry a large stock with him to trade with." JOHNSON. "Yes, Sir."—JAMES BOSWELL, in his "Life of Samuel Johnson."

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With Key to the Scriptures
By
MARY BAKER EDDY

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

ROBINS LEAD BY FULL GAME

Win From Cincinnati as Cubs Divide and Cardinals Are Idle

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	84	60	.583
St. Louis	82	60	.577
Chicago	82	61	.573
New York	78	65	.545
Pittsburgh	74	68	.521
Boston	67	78	.462
Cincinnati	55	85	.393
Philadelphia	49	94	.343

RESULTS SEPT. 15

Brooklyn 13, Cincinnati 5.
New York 6, Pittsburgh 1.
Philadelphia 12, Chicago 11.
Chicago 6, Philadelphia 4.

Brooklyn increased its lead in the National League race on Sept. 15 by winning from the Cincinnati Reds, 13 to 5. The Robins are now one full game ahead of the St. Louis Cardinals, who were not scheduled to play. Chicago lost ground by dividing a double-header with Philadelphia losing the first game by 12 to 11 and winning the second, 6 to 4. The Cubs are now one half a contest in the rear of the Cardinals. New York took a victory from Pittsburgh and remained four full games behind the champions. Boston, like St. Louis, was not scheduled to play.

The Robins drove out 17 hits and had an easy time defeating the Reds Red Lucas, who started for the losers, was driven out of the box in the first inning when the Robins scored 6 runs. Larry Benton followed and lasted only until the last of the third. Frey and May finished up for the Reds. Brooklyn's starting pitcher, Ray Moss, was knocked out of the box also in the first inning when the losers scored three times. Watson Clark relieved and did well for the remainder of the game. Herman and Bissonette each made four hits in five trips to the plate, one of the latter's a triple. Glenn Wright hit into the left field bleachers, but was credited with a single only, when he passed Herman while running around the bases. Hellmann and Meusel hit homers for the Reds.

The Cubs lost a chance to gain valuable ground in the pennant race by losing the first game to the Phillies. It was a hard-hitting affair, with first one team taking the lead and then the other. Eighteen hits were made by the Phillies and 19 by the Cubs. Lefty O'Doul won the game for Philadelphia by hitting a home run in the ninth inning with one man out. English and Heathcote drove out homers for the champions. Guy Bush held the Phillies in check in the second engagement and kept nine hits well scattered. He had an easy time until the ninth inning, at which time the losers rallied and sent three runs across the plate. The Cubs made 12 hits off Phil Collins, home runs by Heathcote and Wilson being included. Chuck Klein made a circuit drive for the losers.

Fred Fitzsimmons took the Giants out of their five-game losing streak and back into the winning column, by holding the Pirates to three hits, all singles. The McGraw men took an early lead of five runs in the first two innings, but after that could do little with the deliveries of Steve Swetonic. Bill Terry aided Fitzsimmons by getting four hits in five times at bat, a double and triple being included. Hugh Critz also tripled for New York. The Waner brothers each made one hit for the Pirates, with Pie Traynor getting the other. The scores:

AT BROOKLYN

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	6	0	0	3	2	0	0	2	x	13	17	0
Cincinnati	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	11	0

Batteries—Moss, Clark and Lopez, Picinich; Lucas, Benton, Frey, May and Gooch. Winning pitcher—Clark. Losing pitcher—Lucas. Umpires—Moran, Reardon and Donohue. Time—2h.

AT PHILADELPHIA

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	6	1	12	18	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	7	1	1	1	1	11	19	3

Batteries—Benge, Collard, Elliott and Davis; Blake, Petty, Bush, Teachout and Hartnett. Winning pitcher—Elliott. Losing pitcher — Teachout. Umpires — Magerkurth, Klem and Stark. Time—2h. 12m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	1	6	12	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	4	9	1

Batteries—Bush and Taylor; Collins and Rensa. Umpires—Klem, Stark and Magerkurth. Time—1h. 42m.

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	x	6	12	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1

Batteries—Fitzsimmons and Hogan; Swetonic and Bool. Umpires—Clarke, Rigler and Pfirman. Time—1h. 30m.

OVER the NET

CHALLENGE round "gate" receipts for the Davis Cup between France and the United States this year in Paris totaled 1,774,000 francs (about $71,000 or £14,200). Just how much was taken in each day is not known at this writing. It is also not known just how much of this money will be taken by the State in the form of tax. Legal proceedings regarding the "amusement tax" on lawn tennis "gates" are still proceeding in the courts. If the Government does win out on the tax question, it will be entitled to something like $7500, or £1500.

It is interesting to learn that there are some 150,000 lawn tennis players in France, of whom about one-half are affiliated with the French Lawn Tennis Association.

Henri Cochet was on the losing side of the net recently in a doubles match at the international tournament at Geneva. Cochet, paired with Raison, a Swiss player, bowed to A. Renard and M. Renard, a French team, 8—6, 7—5.

MISS PARKER LEADS WITH AN 88

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Two New York girls, Martha Parker of Westchester Hills and Jane Brooks of Rockland County, showed the way in a field of 120 starters in the medal round of the eighth annual tournament for the women's golf championship of New Jersey, over the south and west courses of the Upper Montclair Country Club here Sept. 15. Miss Parker, who is the Metropolitan holder in this field, won the medal with 88. Miss Brooks had an 89 with six penalty strokes, the result of three balls out of bounds on the fifteenth and sixteenth holes.

NO PAR 6 FOR WOMEN

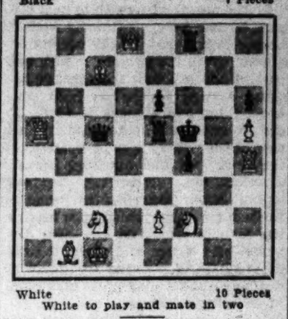
CHICAGO (AP)—The Women's Western Golf Association Sept. 15 took official cognizance of the increasing golfing ability of its members by increasing the distances for par. The change, which will mean a new computation of handicaps, will be effective next year. The new order establishes par as follows for women: Par 3, up to 200 yards; par 4, 201 to 375 yards; par 5, 375 yards and up. There will be no par 6 holes, except by special ruling.

CHESS

by Frederick P. Chevalier

PROBLEM NO. 1235
By A. Ellerman

Black — 7 Pieces

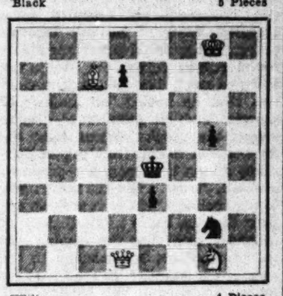


White — 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 1236
By V. de Barbieri

Black — 5 Pieces



White — 4 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1232. 1. Kt-R6 (Remove WP at KR4) 2. B-R3 1. ——— R-Kt3 2. Kt-B7 1. ——— B-Kt3 2. BxPch K-B8

No. 1233. 1. R-QB3 2. Kt(B4)-Q3 1. ——— KxKt 2. BxBPch PxR 1. ——— RxP 2. Q-Q3 1. ——— P-B3 2. Kt(B4)-K6

No. 1234. 1. R-QB3 2. Kt(B4)-Q3 1. ——— KxKt 2. BxBPch PxR 1. ——— RxP 2. Q-K3 1. ——— P-B3 2. Kt(B4)-K6

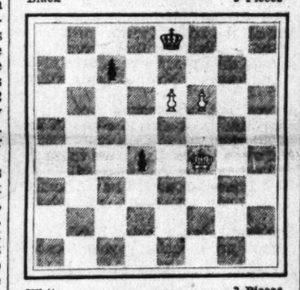
End-Game No. 8. 1 KtxKt, KtxKt; 2 R-R8ch, KtxR; 3 K-B8, Kt-B3; 4 KxKt, K-R; 5 KxP, and wins.

END-GAMES

Pawn play is almost wholly a matter of timing. Here is an ending which demands careful timing maneuvers to win. Study of variations and transpositions will be very rewarding.

End-Game No. 9
By J. Behting

Black — 3 Pieces



White — 3 Pieces

White to play and win

NOTES

Dr. Alekhine, world's champion, played in about half of France's matches in the recent team tournament at Hamburg. Here is a victory he won which shows conclusively that he regards a game of chess not as a piece of scientific analysis, but as a vital struggle with all of the weaknesses and pitfalls of ordinary human competition. Consequently we find lots of attack, bespeaking lots of confidence, with a suspicion of unsoundness to make for interest.

FRENCH DEFENSE

Hovind	Alekhine	Hovind	Alekhine
Norway	France	Norway	France
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-K3	14 KtxKtP (f)	PxKt
2 P-K4	P-Q4	15 BxP	Castles QR
3 PxP (a)	PxP	16 P-R5	QR-Kt
4 B-Q3	B-Q3	17 P-KB4	Kt-Kt3
5 Kt-KB3	B-Kt5	18 P-Kt5	KtxBP
6 B-K3	Kt-K3	19 PxKt (g)	Kt-R6ch
7 P-B3	QKt-B3	20 PxKt	RxBch
8 Castles	Q-Q2 (b)	21 K-R	Q-Kt2
9 QKt-Q2	P-KR4	22 Kt-B3	R-Kt
10 R-K	P-B3 (c)	23 B-R6 (h)	R-Kt7
11 P-QR4 (d)	P-R5	24 R-K2	B-K5 (i)
12 B-B	P-KKt4	Resigns	
13 P-Kt4	B-KB4 (e)		

(a) With the champion of the world across the board, even a first-rate player might suffer from an "inferiority complex." This move is the first evidence of it in this game, for it leads to a simple, colorless position with few winning chances on either side—usually.

(b) Black, "playing his man," is not going to be content with waiting for weak moves; he is going to encourage them. Hence he plans a K-side P attack of questionable validity.

(c) Obviously preparing for P-KKt4.

(d) Most of White's moves, although not bad, are rather aimless and lack consecutiveness. White should now play to increase the scope of his pieces, to open the center, so that Black's compromised K-side may be an element of weakness rather than attack. 11 P-QB4 is certainly preferable.

(e) This simple move reveals the folly of White's ways, for his pieces interfere with one another hopelessly.

(f) Probably White's only chance. After 14 Kt-Kt3, P-Kt5; 15 Kt-Q2, P-Kt6 appears fatal.

(g) Black is quite generous with material: 19 BxKt, BxB; 20 PxKt, QxP or Q-Q3 with a very strong attack.

(h) Perhaps White hoped for relief after 23 . . . PxB, with Q-Kt3. If 23 KtxR, QxKt and mate is imminent.

(i) Crushing! Alekhine can always adapt his game to that of his opponent; this shows how he defeats an inferior player convincingly.

I. Kashdan, champion of the Manhattan Chess Club and one of the coming American players, is adding to his laurels in his prolonged stay in Europe following the recent international team tournament at Hamburg, Ger., where he was a mainstay of the United States team. His latest victory was in a small tournament at Berlin. Here two Americans, Kashdan and H. Steiner, former New York State champion and a member of the United States team at Hamburg, and two young German experts played a double round robin. Kashdan defeated both his German rivals twice apiece, drawing twice with Steiner. Karl Helling came in second with 3½, followed by Steiner 2 and Saemisch 1½. Here is one of Kashdan's victories:

CENTER COUNTER GAMBIT

Kashdan White	Helling Black	Kashdan White	Helling Black
1 P-K4	P-Q4 (a)	15 B-Q2	B-KB4
2 PxP	QxP	16 Q-QB4	BxP
3 Kt-QB3	Q-QR4	17 Kt-Kt4! (d)	BxB
4 P-Qa	P-K4	18 QxB	B-B5
5 Kt-B3	B-KKt5	19 Kt-B6	Kt-Kt3 (e)
6 PxP	Kt-QB3	20 Kt-Kt7	Q-Kt5
7 B-QKt5	B-Kt5	21 KtxR	RxKt
8 Q-Q3	Kt-Kt2 (b)	22 P-K6 (f)	R-Q4
9 Castles	Castles	23 QxP	R-KR4
10 BxKt	PxB (c)	24 Q-K8ch	K-R2
11 Kt-KKt5	B-KB4	25 PxP	BxPch
12 Q-B4	P-KR3	26 KtxB	Kt-B
13 Kt-B3	B-K3	27 KR-K	Resigns
14 Q-K6	QR-Q		

(a) The Center Counter Gambit, played infrequently in serious chess for the Q moves are open to theoretical criticism.

(b) After 8 . . . QR-Q; 9 BxKtch, PxKt; 10 Q-K3 and White still retains the P.

(c) Black fears, if KtxB, 11 Kt-KKt5 followed by P-KB4.

(d) A strong move which effectively refutes Black's threats and leaves White with an open file for the doubled pawns. Black's reply is compelled.

(e) Of course this blunder loses the exchange, but White has much the better position and would probably win.

(f) A fatal blow, which leaves Black no counter play whatever.

Another game from the Hamburg team tournament, this time a victory by Rubinstein, leader of the victorious Polish team and high man in individual points won:

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Rubinstein Poland White	Lafova Spain Black	Rubinstein Poland White	Lafova Spain Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	18 P-KKt4	P-QR4
2 P-QB4	P-K3	19 P-Kt5	Kt-K
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	20 R-Kt	QR-Kt
4 Kt-B3	P-B3	21 P-B5	Kt-Q2
5 P-K3	QKt-Q2	22 PxP	QxP
6 Kt-K5 (a)	B-Q3	23 P-Q5	Q-Kt3
7 P-QR4	Castles	24 B-B4	R-Kt3
8 B-Q3	PxP (b)	25 P-Q6!	Q-K3
9 KtxP	B-Kt5	26 P-K5	P-Kt3
10 P-QR3	BxKtch (c)	27 B-K4	Kt-Kt2
11 PxB	P-B4	28 B-Q5	Q-B4
12 Castles	P-QKt4	29 B-Kt3	QxQ
13 Kt-Q4	P-B5 (d)	30 RxQ	Kt-Kt3 (e)
14 B-B3	Q-Kt3	31 RxRP! (f)	KxR
15 KtxB	KtxKt	32 R-KBch	K-K
16 Q-B3	Q-B3	33 BxKt	R-B4
17 P-K4	Kt-Kt3	34 B-B7ch	Resigns (g)

(a) This gives the game character and distinction. Rubinstein is noted for his unexpected and original opening moves.

(b) This surrender of Kt to pawn must be weak. Black should play for P-KB3, dislodging the Kt, with a possible P-K4 later. In this way the basic weakness of White's P skeleton is revealed.

(c) Black insists upon giving White strong central pawns. The exchange simply permits White to advance his KP with no worries about his QP. Black appears woefully ignorant of basic P formations.

(d) This solidifies White's P front, with few chances for Black on the Q-side.

(e) If 30 . . . Kt-B4, 31 P-KB7.

(f) The master touch. White now wins with ease and simplicity.

(g) 35 P-K6 must prove disastrous.

COURSE RECORD AND PAR BEATEN

Three Women Golfers Score Better Than 79 in Canadian Open

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL, Que.—The old course record and par for women were given a setback in the 18-hole qualifying round of the Canadian ladies' open golf championship here Sept. 15 when Mrs. Alexa Stirling Fraser of Ottawa, former United States and Canadian champion, and Miss Helen L. Hicks of Hewlett, L. I., the defending champion, each scored 74, one under par and five under the old course record for women at the Laval Club. Miss Ada Mackenzie of Toronto finished third with 76, three under the old record. She was out in 36, two strokes better than any of the other 75 competitors, but she took 40 to come home.

Previous to the commencement of play it had been announced that if there was a tie for the qualifying medal it would be decided by the best score on the second nine holes and in case this was not sufficient the total score for the first five holes would determine the winner. This latter provision was necessary as both the leaders had 36 for the second nine, but Mrs. Frazer won with a 5—2—5—4—5—21 for the first five holes against 5—3—5—3—6—22 for Miss Hicks.

Seventeen United States players qualified for the match play along with 14 Canadians and one entrant from France, Mme. Vagliano, runner-up for the French title this summer. Four players with 89's tied for the last two places and in the play-off Miss Dora Virtue and Mrs. J. Dagenais, both of this city, won at the expense of Miss Mary K. Browne of Cleveland and Mrs. C. C. Ronalds of Montreal. The summary:

Entrants—	Out	In	To'l
Mrs. W. G. Fraser, Royal Ottawa	38	36	74
Helen L. Hicks, Hewlett, L. I.	38	36	74
Ada MacKenzie, Toronto Ladies	36	40	76
Mrs. H. A. Martelle, Hartf'd, Conn.	42	37	79
Mrs. Harley Higbie, Detroit	39	41	80
Marjorie Kirkham, Montreal	42	38	80
Bernice Walt, Oshkosh, Wis.	41	39	80
Edith Quier, Reading, Pa.	42	39	81
Louise Fordice, Youngstown, O.	42	39	81
Maureen Orcutt, New York	39	42	81
Frances Williams, Lehigh, Pa.	41	40	81
Molly Rankin, Montreal	42	41	83
Mrs. R. W. Goulnlock, Toronto G.	39	44	83
Pritzi Stifel, Wheeling, W. Va.	42	41	83
Mrs. R. C. Lake, New York	41	42	83
Cecil Smith, Toronto Golf	42	41	83
Peggy Wattles, Buffalo	41	42	83
Mrs. E. W. Whittington, Toronto G.	44	40	84
Mrs. Vera Hutchings, Van'ver, B.C.	44	40	84
Mrs. D. Wanklyn, Montreal	42	43	85
Rosalie Knapp, Glenhead, N. Y.	45	40	85
Marion Bennett, N. Britain, Conn.	43	42	85
Mme. Vagliano, Chantilly, France	44	41	85
Mrs. Leo G. Federman, New York	44	42	86
Eileen Kinsella, Montreal	45	41	86
Frances Snyder, Rye, N. Y.	44	42	86
Ruth A. Perry, Philadelphia	43	44	87
Mrs. Donald Ross, Rosedale	42	45	87
Mrs. R. Clemson, Middlestown, N. Y.	42	45	87
Mrs. W. H. Soper, Montreal	43	45	88
Mrs. C. C. Ronalds, Montreal	44	44	88
Mary K. Browne, Cleveland, O.	48	41	89
Dora Virtue, Whitlock	42	47	89
Mme. J. Dagenais, Laval	43	46	89
Maude Smith, Toronto Golf	45	45	90
Mrs. S. S. Laird, Rye, N. Y.	44	46	90
Lucille Roland, Laval	46	44	90
Winnifred Robinson, St Catharines	44	47	91
Margaret Lockhart, Montreal	47	44	91
Mrs. Rougvie, Ottawa	43	48	91
Mrs. J. J. Thompson, Mt. Vernon N. Y.	50	42	92
Betsy Wadsworth, Toronto Golf	48	45	93
Mrs. Willing, Vancouver	45	48	93
Mrs. J. Lawlor, White Plains, N.Y.	46	47	93
Mrs. C. S. Eddis, Rosedale	46	47	93
Mrs. A. B. Fisher, Lambton	46	48	94
Mrs. R. Miller, Cleveland, O.	51	44	95
Mrs. Papineau, Laval	48	47	95
Audrey McLeod, St. John, N. B.	46	49	95
Mrs. C. R. Harbaugh, Cleveland, O.	47	48	95
Mrs. E. S. Knapp, Glenhead, N. Y.	48	47	95
Mrs. Douglas Weld, Toronto Golf	51	45	96
Mrs. H. R. Pickens, Montreal	47	49	96
Frances Sharpe, Ottawa	51	45	96
Mrs. F. W. Saunders, Kanawaki	47	49	96
Hope Cushing, Montreal	47	49	96
Dorothy Nicoll, Montreal	47	48	95
Mrs. R. K. Smith, Hartford, Conn.	50	47	97
Mrs. J. J. Ashworth, Toronto Golf	50	47	97
Kate Robertson, Beaconsfield	52	45	97
Jane Evans, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	49	49	98
J. Jaques, New York	47	51	98
Mrs. J. W. Nicoll, Montreal	50	49	99
Mrs. E. Ross, Larchmont, N. Y.	48	52	100
Phyllis Abbott, Montreal	54	46	100
Mrs. F. W. Arnold, Hartford	50	50	100
Evelyn Mills, Royal Ottawa	51	51	102
Aleen Aked, Toronto Ladies	54	49	103
Edith Brownlie, Ottawa	52	51	103
Catharine Christie, Lambton	53	51	104
Helen Bernard, Montreal	53	52	105
Heather Cassils, Montreal	53	52	105
Lillian Wright, Toronto Ladies	51	54	105
Mrs. G. Phippen, Rosedale	55	51	106
Elizabeth Wattles, Buffalo	57	50	107

MAJORS AND MINORS TO MEET

NEW YORK (AP)—At a meeting of the International League Sept. 15, the clubs voted to accept an invitation from the major leagues to meet during the World Series for a discussion of the draft. The meeting will be held in a city to be named when the major league races are decided.

Sands Point Scores 8-to-5 Polo Victory

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WESTBURY, N. Y. — Individual skill, as indicated by higher handicaps, prevailed over more organized team play Sept. 15 when the Sands Point team, with Earle A. S. Hopping and John D. Nelson the stars, defeated the Old Aiken team in the second of the matches for the United States open polo championship, at Cochran Field, Meadow Brook. The higher goal team officially rated at 27 goals, won by the exact margin of their impost advantage, over the younger stars of former St. Paul School reputation, who are listed at 24 goals total, the score being 8 to 5.

W. Averill Harriman displayed the best polo he has shown this season against the young Yale players, and accounted for three of the goals, with Hopping equally successful. A bad foul by Rathborne, when he crossed Nelson while the latter was in the act of scoring a goal, accounted for another, and Nelson was also scorer on another occasion.

Not until near the end of the game were the former junior champions able to hit their stride, and this came too late to overcome the disadvantage, though they made up their deficiency below their handicap margin.

The third game in the series, which concludes the first round, will be played Sept. 16, when the present champions, the Hurricanes, will encounter a Roslyn team.

UNITED STATES OPEN POLO CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

SANDS POINT	OLD AIKEN
No. 1—W. A. Harriman	Elbridge T. Gerry
2—E. A. S. Hopping	J. P. Mills
3—J. D. Nelson	Stewart Iglehart
Back—A. C. Schwartz	J. C. Rathborne

Score—Sands Point 8, Old Aiken 5. Goals—Harriman 3, Hopping 3, Nelson, penalty, for Sands Point; Rathborne 2, Gerry, Mills, Iglehart, for Old Aiken. Umpires—Capt. Wesley J. White, and Michael Phipps. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

THE REST GAINS AND LOSES ADVANTAGE

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

THE OVAL, LONDON—The Rest of England gained and lost a great advantage Sept. 15, in the second day's play here, against the champion county in the final first-class cricket match of the 1930 season for, after coming within six runs of Lancashire's first innings total (115) with only one batsman dismissed, they afterward collapsed dramatically and at the close led by only 36 runs with six wickets down.

Lancashire's opening innings, which Sept. 13 produced 25 runs for two wickets—rain put an end to the proceedings at that point—was speedily polished off Sept. 15 mainly through the splendid bowling of V. W. C. Jupp, Northamptonshire, on a wicket suited to his off-breaks to perfection. The last six Lancashire wickets fell for 28 runs and Jupp had a remarkable analysis in one period of five wickets for 14 runs. Incidentally, he captured his hundredth wicket for the 1930 season and so completed the "double event," 100 wickets and 1000 runs.

A. P. F. Chapman, who has been selected to captain England's side in South Africa this winter, brought off magnificent catches.

Top scorer in Lancashire's innings was Hopwood with 24; next best were Iddon, Paynter and Eckersley, all with 17. Hobbs and Sutcliffe, Yorkshire, England's opening pair in many historic games, commenced the Rest's batting and treated the large crowd to entertaining cricket until Sutcliffe was caught by the wicket keeper, Duckworth, off Iddon for 51. He made his half century in 65 minutes, hitting seven 4's, scoring with particular freedom on the leg side. Hobbs was quieter than usual but, masterly as ever, went on to score 68, but after his departure Lancashire's spin bowlers took their toll of cheap wickets and fortunes of the game spun round so Lancashire still has a sporting chance of victory. This has fallen to the champion county only once since the popular fixture against The Rest was instituted as the finale of the season.

PICK-UPS

MANAGER ROBINSON has his Brooklyn Club back in first place in the National League and hasn't any intention of giving it up to the Cardinals, Cubs or Giants. The Robins are getting good pitching, combined with hard and timely hitting and have won 11 straight games, including Sept. 15. Frederick was forced out of the lineup several days ago, but Hendrick replaced him and has performed his work in a fine manner. With Hendrick in center, Boone in left and Herman in right, Manager Robinson has an outfield with as much, if not more, offensive power than any other combination in the game today. The defensive ability of the three is a question, however.

Bill Terry made four hits in five times at bat on Sept. 15 and pushed his average for the season up to .404. Including games of that date he has made 236 hits. The major league record in this respect is held by George Sisler, now of the Boston Braves, of 257 in 1920. Lefty O'Doul established the National League mark last year by making 254 base hits. Terry has a fine chance to better this record during the remaining games and also hold his batting lead.

The New York Yankees have purchased Frank Barnes, a left-handed pitcher, from the Toronto Club of the International League. Barnes, who formerly played with Detroit, will report next spring. The Yankees also announced that Sam Gibson, recently purchased from Toronto, has already reported to the club.

The Boston Braves have purchased two new players from the Rochester International League club, one of them an outfielder and the other a shortstop. A reported sum of $80,000 was paid for the players, one of the largest cash purchases of the season. Robert Worthington is the outfielder, with a batting average of .370, compiled in 111 games this season. He has also driven in 103 runs. Charley Wilson is the shortstop, being capable of batting from either side of the plate and is a hard hitter. His average for the season is .320 with most of his hits for extra bases. Both men will report to the Braves next spring.

Two outfielders have been purchased by the Boston Red Sox. McGwain comes from the Mobile club of the Southern Association with a batting mark of .325. Gene Rye, while with the Waco Texas League team, batted for .371 in 125 games. The latter's hits included 36 doubles, eight triples and 21 home runs. The new players will report in 1931.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	103	59	.636
Baltimore	94	67	.584
Montreal	93	71	.567
Toronto	85	75	.531
Newark	76	84	.469
Buffalo	70	89	.443
Reading	64	96	.400
Jersey City	57	100	.363

RESULTS SEPT. 15

Buffalo 6, Toronto 2.
Baltimore 23, Reading 9.
Newark 5, Jersey City 4.

SENATORS WIN TO GAIN ON A'S

Seven Games Now Separate Washington Club From Champion Athletics

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	98	47	.671
Washington	89	54	.622
New York	81	62	.566
Cleveland	76	69	.524
Detroit	70	74	.486
St. Louis	60	85	.414
Chicago	56	87	.392
Boston	47	96	.333

RESULTS SEPT. 15

St. Louis 3, Boston 1.
Boston 2, St. Louis 1 (11 innings).
Washington 14, Chicago 9.
New York 5, Detroit 3.

Washington shortened the distance between itself and Philadelphia on Sept. 15 by defeating Chicago, 14 to 9, in an American League game. New York strengthened its grip on third position in the race by winning from Detroit, 5 to 3. St. Louis and Boston divided a double-header, the Browns taking the first engagement by 3 to 1 and the Red Sox the second, 2 to 1, in 11 innings. Philadelphia and Cleveland were not scheduled to play.

Walter Johnson and his Senators have not given up yet. They are still trying to overtake the Athletics and have a numerical opportunity to do so. The Senators knocked Ted Lyons out of the box in the sixth inning, at which time they scored five runs. The winners made 15 hits as did the White Sox, but used them to better advantage. Sam Jones worked eight innings for the Senators, to be taken out at that time and replaced by Burke. Joe Judge made three hits for the winners, while Cronin hit a home run. Tate made four out of five for the losers. Autrey's triple was Chicago's longest hit.

Vic Sorrell had one bad inning, the second, in which the Yankees sent across four runs, enough to give them victory. Roy Sherid worked the entire game for New York and did well to keep 11 hits scattered. He was aided by timely batting, with Ruth getting three hits and Chapman and Lary each two, Earl Combs hit a long triple and also made a brilliant jumping catch in front of the screen in right field. Hughs and Hayworth made three out of four for the Tigers. Each of Detroit's 11 safe hits was a single.

Walter Stewart won his nineteenth victory of the season by holding the Red Sox to one run in the opening game of a double-header. The veteran left-hander had as his opponent, Hod Lisenbee, who shut out the Browns until the seventh inning. Goslin made three out of four for the Browns, one of them his thirty-second homer of the season. Ferrell had a perfect day with two out of two. Miller and Webb hit safely twice for Boston. The second engagement was a pitching duel between Danny MacFayden and Dick Coffman. The latter had the game won going into the ninth inning, but hits by Webb and Regan tied the score. In the eleventh, Oliver singled and came all the way home when Blue threw Scarritt's bunt into right field. The scores:

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	5	0	0	0	0	5	2	2	0	14	15	2
Chicago	0	0	2	0	0	2	5	0	0	9	15	4

Batteries—Jones, Burke and Spencer; Lyons, Wehde, Henry, Walsh and Tate. Winning pitcher—Jones. Losing pitcher—Lyons. Umpires—Nallin, Campbell and Dinneen. Time—2h. 2m.

AT DETROIT

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	10	1
Detroit	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	11	0

Batteries—Sherid and Dickey; Sorrell, Cantrell and Hayworth, Desautels. Losing pitcher—Sorrell. Umpires—Van Grafan, Connolly and McGowan. Time—2h. 6m.

AT ST. LOUIS

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	x	3	10	1
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	0

Batteries—Stewart and Ferrell; Lisenbee and Connolly. Umpires—Moriarty, Geisel and Owens. Time—1h. 26m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	7	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	3

Batteries—MacFayden and Heving, Connolly; Coffman and Manion. Umpires—Geisel Owens and Moriarty. Time—1h. 39m.

KENNEY RE-ELECTED HEAD OF N. E. A. A. U.

William P. Kenney of the St. Alphonsus Association was reelected president of the New England A. A. U. at the annual meeting held at the Boston A. A. Sept. 15. This is his seventh term in that office. Thomas J. Kanaly of the B. A. A. was again elected vice-president, and J. Frank Facey of Cambridge, secretary-treasurer.

Nine new clubs were admitted to membership as follows: Circle Lafayette, Springfield, Mass.; Brighton Allston Post 17, A. L.; Division 1, A. O. H., Lawrence, Mass.; Rumford Mechanics Institute, Rumford, Me.; Boston Park Department A. A., Boston; Dorchester Girls' A. C., Dorchester, Mass.; All-Noon Club, Charlestown, Mass.; Woonsocket A. C., Woonsocket, R. I.; West End Boys' Club, Boston.

Receipts for the year were $18,595.17, with expenses of $16,831.33. The treasurer's report showed that the association has $22,037.50 in savings, trust funds and investment funds.

GENERAL WALKOUT AT C. A. A.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Members of the Chicago Athletic Association, with 37 years of tradition mellowing their fine building on Michigan Avenue, do not want to rehabilitate it, or wreck it and build a new one, or abandon it and merge with the Chicago Yacht Club. Seven hundred, gathered in a banquet hall large enough for 300, greeted with wild acclaim George J. Williams, the one director on the board of 13 who had opposed these plans, and then upon the proposal of one of their number adjourned the meeting by a general walkout. The Chicago Yacht Club is building a $3,000,000 clubhouse on the down-town lake shore, and would welcome the aid of the C. A. A. in the financing.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Louisville	90	58	.608
St. Paul	87	60	.592
Toledo	84	63	.571
Minneapolis	74	77	.490
Kansas City	70	78	.473
Columbus	65	82	.442
Milwaukee	61	87	.413
Indianapolis	56	89	.386

RESULTS SEPT. 15

St. Paul 4, Milwaukee 3.
Louisville 4, Columbus 2.

SIDELINES

INTERVIEWS with Arnie Horween, Harvard's varsity head coach, seldom reach feature proportions, because his statements, if he makes any, lean too often to pessimism and doubt concerning the Crimson eleven, and this season his answers to scribes are as guarded as usual. Even though Horween does not express it, this fall's football prospects appear the brightest in years, according to any keen observer of the Crimson, and the most pessimistic evidence is the schedule which brings Har

EDUCATIONAL

Home as Educational Influence in the Eyes of a Headmaster

By CHARLES H. SAMPSON
Headmaster, Huntington School, Boston, Mass.

THE headmaster of a college preparatory school for boys has countless unsought-for problems come to him. Many of them are easily solved; some of them require at least a moderate amount of attention; for some the solution is an exceedingly difficult thing to discover; and a few seem to be beyond solution.

When the answer to the boy problem (educationally speaking) bothers one a good deal the chances are more than even that the home influence is in one way or another involved. Often some home factor of a detrimental nature, if found, is equivalent to putting one's finger on the desired solution. It may be definitely stated that home influences are very important indeed as they affect for good or evil the eductional progress of the children in any household.

A great many points could be raised in support of the thought which the title of this article suggests, and I think a good one to start with is that many parents have an idea that the job of the school to which the child is sent is to assume completely whatever responsibilities an educational training may include. This attitude is similar to that which one practices when he pays, for example, his telephone bill. In this latter case complete service is paid for and expected. But it is an erroneous idea to believe that any school can offer the service which a boy or girl should get in the ideal home. Neither can this be expected from the school. Many scoff at the old-fashioned picture of the family gathered about the fireside during the winter evenings surrounded by the influences which can come only from interested and encouraging parents and the reading of good books, but these influences made a good many of our best men and women. The influences which were born in that environment lasted throughout life.

Of course, everybody knows that many changes have come into our everyday living. Obviously, these have changed the atmosphere of the home. This could not be avoided. Children do have many more distractions to contend with than were in vogue a generation ago. They are not to blame for this. But there can still be and there still are real homes in which children have been brought up to learn from father and mother and others about them that there are good and logical reasons why it is worth while to make the effort to succeed in school. There is an opportunity in any good home to teach the child that the desire to want to build an educational foundation for success in life is as natural a thing as teaching how to take care of physical health. This can be done without everlastingly nagging at it.

I am convinced, after some years in contact with the situation, that one of the destructive elements in this problem, and one which may be charged against the home, is the lack of encouragement for tasks well done. Youngsters have to contend with much that is discouraging as they prepare to meet the college entrance requirements. These young people are much more sensitive than many parents realize. The "bawling-out" method has little in it that is creditable, and a "call down" from an irritable father or mother gets little for anyone concerned. The home in which there is peace and harmony and common interests is the home where we find the right kind of educational influences. From it generally come those young people who, without much urging, want to do well in their studies.

One of the deplorable situations to which my attention has been frequently directed is that in which we find the parents pulling against each other in an effort to guide and even determine the educational future of the child. Should not he (the child) have something to say about it? Often he, himself, knows better than do those who, though well meaning, think because of more and varied life experiences they are able to make more satisfactory decisions. Not necessarily so.

The home is a fine place in which to hold a friendly council in which father and mother and their offspring discuss these life problems as a matter of course. All must be willing to give in a bit here and take a little there. All efforts should be coöperative in the home where the influences are right.

There seems to be a scarcity of arguments to uphold the viewpoint that in this rapidly moving age some sort of specialized training for most young people is not necessary. Not to plan for this is to take chances. The home influences can play an important part in directing thought properly. That influence must begin its work early in the life of the young individual. If parents and those who have the molding of the young life in charge do not accomplish their respective duties as they should, where and how and when is it to be done? Certainly not in the busy schoolroom. It is unfair to ask teachers to remold lives improperly started.

There is no greater institution on earth than the real home. In it not so very long ago lessons were learned at the mother's knee and from the father's reading. That influence has not entirely died out, or should not, even though we must think of it in a modern sense.

One of the great blessings in life is the ability to work—to be busy. Fortunate is that person who can find his greatest happiness in his chosen life activity. But the foundation for that work happiness must generally be educational and way back in the young life and under home influence the importance of all this must begin and be gradually unfolded to the child. He must absorb it if his future is to work out to his advantage and the consequent happiness of those who are interested in his progress.

Some homes are today doing too much for their children. The product sent out to contend with life in school and business is frequently "soft." There is always a middle ground that is safe and sensible. All home influences should be such as to teach, in so far as possible, those things which will enable one to meet life conditions as they are and not as we might prefer to have them. Education is nothing more or less than learning how to live. Is there a better place to learn how to live than in the home?

Boy, Hobby, Boat

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Hudson, O.

THE shops at Western Reserve Academy furnish the students splendid opportunity to pursue their hobbies, or give vent to their creative impulses. They likewise serve as a tying link among the various departments. Work in the wood shop is not required above the freshman year, yet more than 80 per cent of the boys spend part of their leisure time there. A great variety of self-chosen projects are always in progress, but model-boat building seems to be perennially popular. In May each year a regatta is held for the boats completed during the winter, and a silver cup is given to the boy making the highest score in sailing, boat construction, and a short test in nautical usage. That day is invariably one of lively interest and picturesque activity around the big hockey pond where the races are held.

Occasionally boat building develops beyond a mere recreational pastime into a serious hobby. So it was with the lad, Tommy, in the picture. Here he is shown with the partly finished hull of a 60-inch model of a six-meter yacht. In his four years at the academy he built models of many craft, both historic and modern.

To sail one of them in the national races was a consuming ambition which seemed about to be realized. Tommy and a chum had won their fathers' consent to let them drive from Cleveland to Boston for the annual races in June. Everything was breaking just right. Then, rain, a newly oiled road, and a broken wheel made it necessary to make the last half of the trip by bus, nursing the big 36-inch boat with mast and sails more than four feet tall. Embarrassing? Perhaps, a bit. But had not the boat been judged one of the most beautiful and best constructed at the Ohio Sportsmen's Show? And was it not going to race on the morrow for the big silver cup offered by Mayor Curley of Boston?

In the class for boys under 21 Tommy won the first two of the three heats, clinched the race and won the cup. Then came the open event for men and boys. He decided to enter, in spite of the shortage of rowboats which prevented trying out his boat under the new conditions. Third place and another cup in a field of over 90 contestants completed a great day of conquest for the 17-year-old skipper. If the bus ride to Boston was impeded, the return was doubly so. But what impedimenta! There was no happier boy on the road. A school diploma and a national championship in the same month would make any boy happy. The one represented accomplishment in the classroom and long hours of study, the other, the secret of leisure time well and joyously occupied.

Model Boat Building is Popular Pastime During Spare Hours at Western Reserve Academy. This Boy Won the National Championship in His Class in the 1930 Regatta at Boston.

Rural Library Workers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Madison, Wis.

LIBRARY relief in small-town America may follow farm relief, judging from the work accomplished at the first session of the newly established rural library institute conducted by the American Library Association in coöperation with the University of Wisconsin, Madison.

The institute for rural librarians grew out of a long-felt need for better library facilities in rural communities. The seriousness of this need can be really appreciated when it is realized that over 47,000,000 rural people, 83 per cent of the entire rural population, are without public library service; that there are 1135 counties in the United States without any public libraries within their borders; and that 93 per cent of the total number of people in the United States without access to public libraries live in villages of under 2500 inhabitants or in the open country.

It was in recognition of such a need that the first rural library institute was established this summer at the University of Wisconsin. Here an attempt is made to acquaint librarians with the social and economic situation in rural communities as well as with ways of improving local library conditions.

Enrolled in this first library institute were county librarians and state supervisors of rural library service from 16 states. The courses were meaty and of practical application. For example, there was a course on county library extension and service where students discussed the actual operation of a county library from preliminary campaign and plans to the completed library unit which serves the entire county. Another course included talks on the aims of a statewide extension service that will supply every man, woman and child with books, and discussed such subjects as library legislation for state and county, taxation and support of free library service, and coöperation with voluntary state and county agencies.

In addition to the classes in library work, the students studied rural sociology and attended the class in adult education in rural communities where they found out how to project adult education programs in small towns and in the open country.

With the help of such a summer institute rural librarians are planning their work with the needs of the small-town and farm family clearly in mind. They are not interested in library buildings as such, nor in shelves of books, but in the library as a service institution that distributes books, magazines, pictures, bulletins, and slides to citizens regardless of where they happen to live.

As education through books is now thought to be largely the concern of the large units, such as counties, districts, and states, librarians are making plans for extending this book service into rural territory to local families by equalizing the administrative and tax load over greater areas than a single town, township, village, or neighborhood.

Then, too, the entire matter of what books should be stocked is in the limelight. Instead of stocking standardized sets of books, and instead of issuing statements on what people "ought to read," the librarians are trying to find out what country people really want and need in their library service. They are also planning to use the modern advertising technique in telling people about good books.

The Way Money Is Lent to Students at the University of Missouri

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Columbia, Mo.

LOANS to students at the University of Missouri last year reached $70,000, the most ever lent in one year, it was recently announced by Leslie Cowan, secretary of the university. More than one-tenth of the students enrolled in the university made use of the university loan fund.

"It's always been a good investment," Mr. Cowan said in making public the figures for last year. "The students don't want charity—wouldn't take it—but they will accept loans from the university. They can borrow from the school and still feel independent."

Individual students borrowed from $10 to $290, and, in the case of a few students doing graduate work, still larger amounts were lent. Most of the money went to men and women working their way through school. Three times as many men as women availed themselves of the loan fund.

Must Keep Up Studies

Students borrowing money from the university are required to maintain at least a medium average in their studies, Mr. Cowan explained. Whenever a student borrower from the university falls below the average in his class work, he is notified of his deficiency by the manager of the loan fund and he must consult his instructors or his dean. Money is lent students in all divisions of the university.

Records show that there are fewer classroom failures among students who have borrowed money from the loan fund than among the rest of the student body.

Until a student has shown his ability to do university work, he is lent very little, Mr. Cowan explained. Those who borrow during their freshman year must pay back the money the following summer, but if they are prompt with their payments, they are loaned money during their sophomore year. Increasing amounts are lent students as they approach graduation.

Money from the loan fund is let out in small amounts, and students are urged to use the fund as they would a checking account at the bank. The average amount borrowed last year was $100 a semester, or $200 for the year.

Almost No Losses

Although the loan fund has been used at the University of Missouri since 1909 by more than 5000 students, losses to the university through failures to pay back the money borrowed has not amounted to one-tenth of 1 per cent. No security is required other than a life insurance policy of $500 or more to protect the fund in case of the borrower's decease.

Students, on finishing school, begin to pay back the money they have borrowed three months after graduation. The usual rate of payment is $10 a month.

The University of Missouri loan fund was started by individuals in the State who gave various amounts for the establishment of loans. Almost $500,000 is now available to the loan fund committee, but, according to Secretary Cowan, the work could not be carried on as at present without the aid of the Masons, especially the Knights Templar.

Graduates of the university who have made use of the loan fund while students are engaged in almost every profession and trade and live in almost every state in the Union and in many foreign countries, Mr. Cowan says.

The Parent

Simla, India

Dear Editors:

Your reply to a recent request from a subscriber for a longer "Parent Column" indicates a paucity of material for this feature. As the main supporters of the column must necessarily be the parents who enjoy the contributions of others, it would not be amiss to suggest that we take a leaf out of the children's book. Their mail bags betray no dearth of material, but on the contrary seem to be always full to overflowing. I would, therefore, like to share with your readers an experience which I hope may prove of interest to them.

While on a visit to England last winter I had the privilege of spending more than three months at a coeducational school where my children have enjoyed a happy home and school life for the past five years. On arrival there I was given to understand that I might remain as a welcome guest in the ordinary and rather remote sense, or might enter into the life and routine of the school to any extent compatible with discipline. Having chosen the latter alternative without hesitation, I found myself embarked upon a joyous adventure where friendly contact was made in some manner with almost every member of the establishment. Accepted by masters and mistresses on terms of comradeship, I shared their staff room and many of their activities along with the jokes and "howlers" which tend to lighten labor in the correction of papers, etc. I attended certain classes—and here I confess that a privileged grown-up silence sometimes cloaked crass ignorance and an unbounded admiration for superior knowledge on the part of my young fellow students. I partnered small boys and large through the junior and senior dancing classes; endeavored to take an intelligent interest in games and withal moved in such an atmosphere of joy and breezy coöperation, that I felt myself shedding a sense of years as a deciduous tree drops its leaves—so much so in fact that I often remarked that if I became much younger it would be more suitable to have me enrolled as a pupil.

Much is heard in these days concerning "selfish and mannerless" youth. If the children of today are really different from those of any other generation, it is reasonable to suppose that parents have had something to do with the change; but it has yet to be proved that young folk *are* different in essentials. Certain it is that during my visit to this school, where the heads live and love the religion they profess, I saw no evidences of the malign influences so often attributed to modernity, but a splendid freedom and the meaning of the word "coöperation" as between teacher and student. I saw also how very much the former is prepared to learn from the latter when he happens to be that wonderful thing, "a born teacher."

On leaving for India I was presented with a book containing some loving messages from every member of the school. This is a precious possession. In it one small boy has written "Be ready to give as a little child and you will receive all." Out of the mouths of babes. . . .

I only wish that all mothers—and fathers too—might occasionally be put through such a refresher course; that they might enjoy as I was so privileged to do an unusual and rejuvenating essay in adult education.

I should like to take this opportunity of complimenting you and all those concerned on the excellent news and editorials which have appeared in the Monitor recently on the subject of India and the problems which face the Government in their endeavors to find a right solution and answer to the many and varied demands by the people of this country for a greater measure of self-government. For fairness, accuracy and constructiveness your news and comments could scarcely be bettered.

With all good wishes for the continued success of the Parent Column and all the other instructive features of our paper. (Mrs.) M. F. J.

A Child's Confidence

Once a mother lost her daughter's confidence. Thoughtfully the mother recalled the times when the daughter had merrily related some incident—innocent to youth but shocking to her of another generation; how vehemently and critically she had expressed disapproval.

Striving to gain the daughter's point of view she realized: When the child found its joyousness both misunderstood and rebuked because of the mother's lack of understanding, naturally she stopped her little confidences.

So the mother decided never to give a subsequent personal opinion or criticism but carefully to analyze the daughter's motive. If the motive needed correcting, then the mother taught the child through some carefully found but impersonal means, usually from current happenings in periodicals or a Bible story; but she avoided any comparison to anything the daughter had previously told.

At first she found it difficult not to immediately label something "right" or "wrong." Soon she was more than repaid to learn how rarely is a child's motive wrong!

The result is that both of them are no longer deprived of youth's joyous spontaneity. Even more! The mother safely has regained and retains the child's confidence. (Mrs.) H. V. D.

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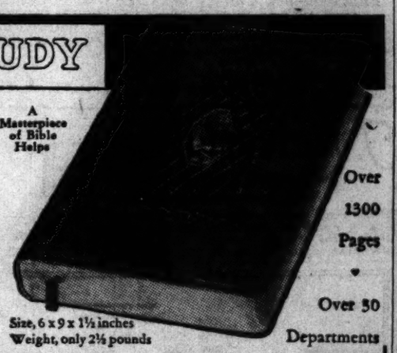

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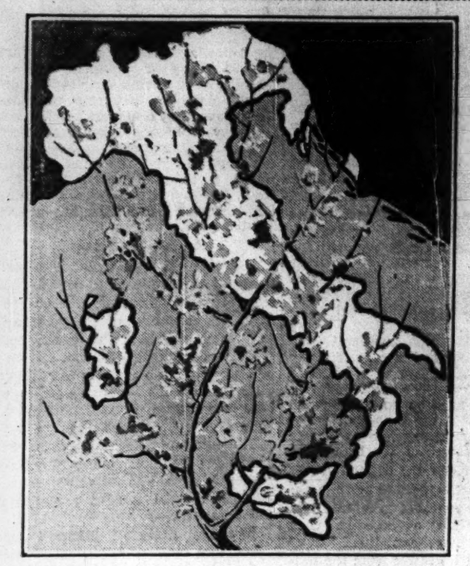

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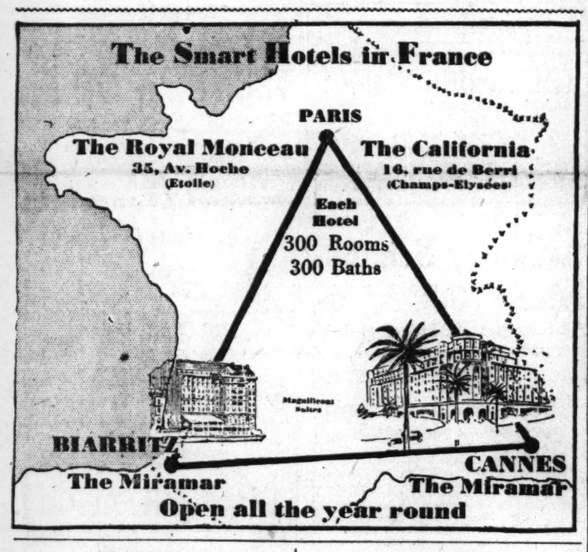

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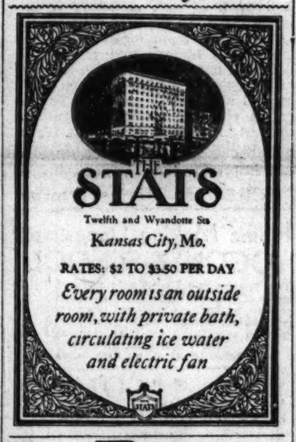
Kansas City, Mo.



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HURLEY FINISHES LONG TRIP DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI

Studies Best Means for Executing $325,000,000 Control Plan

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW ORLEANS, La.—A comprehensive report on conditions affecting flood control in the Mississippi Valley is being drafted by Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, for President Hoover, to be based upon engineers' reports.

Mr. Hurley said as much Sept. 15 upon his arrival at New Orleans, completing a 2000-mile journey down stream from St. Paul within the past two weeks. He told newspaper men his trip was made to see what could be done toward making flood control in the valley an actuality, but that he would have no opinions to express until after the technical reports he is expecting have been digested.

It is believed, however, that the Jadwin plan for control of Mississippi high water would be revised under the report Mr. Hurley is expected to make to the President. The general understanding is that the Secretary is contemplating a less costly substitution for the important Atchafalaya spillway in Louisiana, following an airplane trip over that area. But he would not confirm this.

Besides seeking a comprehensive idea of what can be done to make flood control an actuality, Mr. Hurley said his trip had been to learn what needs remain unfulfilled, to hear local problems discussed, and in the main to see for himself just what problem faces the Government in spending the $325,000,000 already authorized by Congress for flood control in the valley.

Local interests the length of the Mississippi Basin have proposed, and in many cases adopted, flood control measures, Mr. Hurley explained. His inspection tour was designed to weld these into a single clear program that can be pushed into completion as soon as possible.

This also was the attitude of Maj.-Gen. Lytle Brown, chief of army engineers, who has accompanied Mr. Hurley throughout the trip. Maj.-Gen. T. Q. Ashburn, General Brown's predecessor, and now head of the Inland Waterways Corporation, also made the full trip.

General Brown said he would report to Mr. Hurley in December, when Congress would be convened. This is understood to indicate an approximate date on the Hurley report to Hoover early in 1931.

Mr. Hurley was received by more than 100 city and state officials and representatives of business interests who had braved a drenching rain to welcome the man they expect to direct the harnessing of "Ol' Man Ribber."

"I have been making this trip to familiarize myself with physical conditions in the valley of the Mississippi," said Mr. Hurley. "I wanted to observe progress being made and to see for myself the problems federal engineers must face. I wanted to hear all sides on any proposed changes. I wish to know all the facts so that I can understand the reports to be handed me by engineers At present there is no statement I can make regarding changes in the Jadwin plan.

"This plan, according to President Hoover's wish, is being worked out to unify into a whole the various scattered measures locally adopted for flood protection, and to allow us to provide a safeguard against floods for the entire valley."

Control Unit Installed Just Below Minneapolis

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Installation of the lock in the high dam near the head of navigation on the Mississippi marked the completion of the first unit in the Government's nine-foot channel project in the upper river.

The resumption of navigation between St. Paul and Minneapolis, after an interval of 13 months, was marked by a celebration Sept. 16, in which government officials and civic leaders of both cities participated. A salute by a field artillery battery from Fort Snelling accompanied the passage of a tow through the new $1,000,000 lock.

The new lock chamber, 400 feet long and 56 feet wide, replaces a lock which collapsed in August of last year. The new lock is the first of a pair planned by the Government for the site.

Northern Minnesota Cities Protest 9-Foot Channel

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRAINERD, Minn. — Demanding that Congress provide for a normal minimum level for the reservoir lakes at the source of the Mississippi, representatives of northern Minnesota cities went on record Sept. 11 as unalterably opposed to the nine-foot channel if it would require the continued draining of the headwater lakes.

More than 300 representatives of northern Minnesota cities met at Brainerd to discuss with a Twin Cities delegation the effect of the nine-foot channel on the reservoir lakes. Harold Knutson (R.), Representative from Minnesota, led a successful fight for the adoption of the resolution calling on Congress to protect the reservoir lake levels.

GARDEN DISPLAYS WIN PRIZES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARTFORD, Conn.—The largest winner in the fruit show of the Connecticut Pomological Society, which is being held here in connection with the All-Connecticut Horticultural Society, is S. R. MacDonald of Wallingford, Conn. Joy Logee of Danielson, Conn., won first place in the vegetable show for having the best display from a backyard garden not over half an acre in size.

$50,000 AIRPORT PLANNED

RUTLAND, Vt. (AP)—Plans for the formation of a $50,000 corporation to develop an airport here were announced Sept. 15 by Harry J. Calkins of Rochester, Vt., and Abraham Newman and W. E. Vanolinda of this city. A 100-acre tract has been purchased as a site for the airport.

IN THE SHIP LANES

By FRANKLIN SNOW

THE growing importance of the Port of New Orleans is emphasized by the Grace Line in its magazine, entitled the Grace Log, in which attention is called to the twelfth anniversary of the operation of the New Orleans & South America Steamship Company, known as the Nosa Line. The line for the last 10 years of its operation has maintained a regular service to the west coast of South America, this being the first direct connection between New Orleans and Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Chile.

As has been proved in innumerable instances, this regular and adequate steamship service developed a traffic of its own, and the imports and exports now moved on the vessels of this line are constantly increasing in tonnage and diversity. Rail rates from many manufacturing cities in the middle West have, within the last couple of years, been lowered, so that the charges to gulf ports, notably New Orleans, are lower than to New York—a fact which obviously aids steamship companies plying from New Orleans to the Latin-American ports to the south. Added to this the increasing volume of traffic on the Federal Barge Line, on the Mississippi River, provides another source of traffic for the steamship companies. Among the vessels operated in this route are the Nosa King, Nosa Queen and Nosa Prince.

New Ship Launched

The steamship Boringuen, now building for the New York & Porto Rico Steamship Company, is to be launched shortly at the Fore River plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company, at Quincy, Mass., and will enter service about Jan. 1. Bearing the original Indian name of Porto Rico, the new liner represents an investment of $3,000,000, and will run as a partner to the steamship Coamo, in the New York-Porto Rico trade.

The Borinquen will be 429 feet long, will have a gross tonnage of 7000, and will accommodate 360 passengers. She is to be capable of a speed of 16 knots, and is equipped to handle a large amount of refrigerated fruit northbound.

New Ship Planned

A third new vessel has been ordered for the Matson Line, to cost $7,000,000, for operation between San Francisco, Hawaii and Australia. The total investment in new tonnage which the Matson Line is making will aggregate approximately $25,000,000, and will give the company three of the largest commercial ships ever built in the United States, all of which will be among the fastest vessels in the Pacific. The ships will be of approximately 22,000 gross tons each, with a length of 633 feet, and will carry 752 passengers each. A speed of better than 20 knots is planned.

Names for the first two vessels have been announced by the Matson Line, and will be Monterey and Mariposa. These follow the practice of the company in naming its Australian ships after counties in California and at the same time adheres to the general practice of the Matson Line in using the letter "M" as the first letter in its vessels plying to Honolulu, which will be a port of call of these ships.

Pacific Coast Sailings

Changes and additions to vessels in the Pacific include an omission of the call at Victoria, B. C., by the new cabin motorships of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Line. These vessels hereafter will sail from Seattle to Vancouver, direct to Japan.

Another new vessel has been projected for the Pacific Coast-Europe trade with the commissioning of the motor vessel Damsterdyk, of the Holland-American Line. She is a sister of the Delftdyk, which made her maiden voyage last October. The Holland-America operates this line jointly with the Royal Mail, of Liverpool. The two new Dutch ships placed in the route are 509 feet in length and have unusually wide decks for vessels of that character. The Damsterdyk also is equipped to carry a large cargo of fresh fruits to Europe, her refrigerated quarters comprising 155,000 cubic feet, divided into various compartments.

New Pacific Line

Establishment of a new line running between Pacific Coast ports and Europe has recently been announced by the Interocean Steamship Corporation. Two motorships, the Brandanger and the Heranger, will be used in this trade, commencing this month. The vessels call at Vancouver, B. C., and other Puget Sound and Columbia River ports, then proceeding to San Francisco and Los Angeles, whence they sail for Antwerp and Rotterdam, via the Panama Canal.

Empress Ship Docked

An unusual event recently occurred in the Pacific when the Canadian Pacific Steamships, Ltd., sent their transpacific liner, Empress of Russia, to the United States Naval Docks at Bremerton, Wash., for a seven-weeks' overhauling job. The fact that the Canadian Pacific is a foreign private company, and that the Bremerton Navy Yard belongs to the United States Government, made the event of more than local interest in shipping circles.

It is expected that with the reblading of her propellers a somewhat faster speed may be obtained, enabling her the better to run with the new Empress of Japan in the Vancouver-Orient route. The latter vessel made a record eastward crossing recently.

Winter Cruises

Special cruises for the winter season includes five such voyages from the Port of Philadelphia, the United States Lines having decided to send its steamship Republic on this number of voyages of 16 days each to Nassau, Kingston, Cristobal and Havana. Similarly five special cruises to the West Indies have been announced by the Hamburg-American Line, with departure from New York. The cruises vary in length, and a considerable variety is available in the selection of ports which prospective travelers desire to visit. The several cruises will be made by the steamships Reliance and Resolute, ranging from 16 to 27 days.

Steamship Schedules

The schedule of winter cruises planned by the Holland-America Line has just been announced. It includes two voyages by the steamship Volendam to the West Indies, one of 18 days and one of 28 days, while the steamship Statendam, flagship of the fleet, will make two 16-day cruises to the same waters, going as far south as Panama. To the Mediterranean the steamship Rotterdam will make one voyage of 72 days, touching at all the ports of importance, both on the south and north coasts, and going as far east as Turkey and Palestine.

Liner Movements

DEPARTURES

FROM NEW YORK

Thursday, Sept. 18

American Trader, American Merchant, for London; Albert Ballin (12:01 a. m.), for Cherbourg, Southampton, Bremen; Berlin, North German Lloyd, for Southampton, Boulogne, Bremen; Lafayette, French, for Firmouth, Havre; Nicaragua, Chilean, for west coast South America.

Friday, Sept. 19

Majestic, White Star, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Lancastria (midnight), Cunard, for Cobh, Plymouth, Havre, London; Paris, French, for Plymouth, Havre; Western World, Munson, for east coast South America.

Saturday, Sept. 20

Minnekahda, Atlantic Transport, for Plymouth, Boulogne, London; Belgenland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Baltic, White Star, for Cobh, Liverpool; Laconia, Cunard, for Belfast, Liverpool; Transylvania, Anchor, for Londonderry, Glasgow; Bergensfjord, Norwegian America, for Bergen, Stavangerfjord, Oslo; Saturnia (12:15 a. m.), Cosulich, for Marseilles, Naples, Patras, Trieste; Drottningholm, Swedish American, for Gothenburg; Rotterdam (12:05 a. m.), Holland-America, for Plymouth, Boulogne, Rotterdam; Cleveland, Hamburg-American, for Galway, Cherbourg, Hamburg.

Tuesday, Sept. 23

Reliance (12:01 a. m.), Hamburg-American, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg.

Wednesday, Sept. 24

America, United States, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Mauretania (11 p. m.), Cunard, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton; Bremen, North German Lloyd, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Bremen.

FROM BOSTON

Sunday, Sept. 21

Laconia, Cunard, for Belfast, Liverpool; Cleveland, Hamburg-American, for Galway, Cherbourg, Hamburg.

FROM MONTREAL

Thursday, Sept. 18

Calgaric, White Star, for Southampton, Havre, London; Monclare, Canadian Pacific, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg.

Friday, Sept. 19

Athenia, Cunard, for Belfast, Liverpool, Glasgow; Antonia, Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London; Duchess of Richmond, Canadian Pacific, for Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool.

Saturday, Sept. 20

Laurentic, White Star, for Liverpool.

FROM QUEBEC

Tuesday, Sept. 23

Empress of Australia, Canadian Pacific, for Cherbourg, Southampton.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Wednesday, Sept. 24

Matsonia, Matson, for Honolulu.

Friday, Sept. 26

President Lincoln, Dollar, for Orient.

FROM LOS ANGELES

Monday, Sept. 22

California, Panama Pacific, for New York; El Salvador, Panama Mail, for New York.

FROM VANCOUVER

Monday, Sept. 29

Manila Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient.

ARRIVALS

DUE NEW YORK

Thursday, Sept. 18

Reliance, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg.

Friday, Sept. 19

America, United States, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg, Cobh; Mauretania, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Santa Barbara, Grace, from west coast South America.

Saturday, Sept. 20

New York, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg.

Sunday, Sept. 21

Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Galway; Cedric, White Star, from Liverpool, Cobh, Galway; Volendam, Holland-America, from Rotterdam, Boulogne, Southampton.

Monday, Sept. 22

American Banker, American Merchant, from London; Bremen, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg; Franconia, Cunard, from Liverpool, Belfast; California, Anchor, from Glasgow, Belfast; Minnewaska, Atlantic Transport, from London, Boulogne; Cedric, White Star, from Liverpool, Cobh, Galway; Pennsylvania, Panama Pacific, from San Francisco, Los Angeles; Venezuela, Panama Mail, from San Francisco, Los Angeles.

Tuesday, Sept. 23

Penniand, Red Star, from Southampton, Cherbourg, Antwerp, Halifax; Augustus, N. G. I., from Genoa, Naples; Ebro, Pacific from west coast South America.

Wednesday, Sept. 24

Homeric, White Star, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Santa Inez, Grace, from west coast South America; France, French, from Havre, Paris.

DUE BOSTON

Saturday, Sept. 20

Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Galway.

Sunday, Sept. 21

Cedric, White Star, from Liverpool, Cobh, Galway; California, Anchor, from Glasgow, Belfast.

Garden Produce Gains in Boston

The division of markets of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture reports that about 60 per cent more fruit and vegetables were trucked into Boston during August than in August of 1929. Prices were correspondingly low at wholesale, and the retail prices were lower than last year.

The records show that farmers and market gardeners near Boston trucked-in the equivalent of 1380 carloads of principal vegetables and fruits during the month as compared with 935 for the preceding August. A similar situation existed in other parts of the State.

Two reasons are given for this increased production, an increase in acreage which has been stimulated by favorable prices for the preceding three years, and an unusually favorable growing season. In the region near Boston there has been ample rain along with warm weather all through the growing season, the report states.

NEW ELECTRIC RATES FILED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP)—Announcement was made here Sept. 15 of the filing with the State Utilities Department of new optional electric rates by the Western Counties Electric Company, serving a group of six small Hampshire County communities, the Agawam Electric Company and Ludlow Electric Light Company. The rates, it is stated, are a further step toward equalization of charges for equivalent service and represent a considerable reduction to larger domestic users.

DRAPER WINS IN NEW ASHFORD

NEW ASHFORD, Mass. (AP)—This town, the first to announce its returns in the last presidential election, Sept. 16 gave Eben S. Draper, candidate for the Republican senatorial nomination, 29 of the 32 votes cast. Former Senator William M. Butler got one vote, while one Republican apparently did not vote for Senator. The thirty-second tally was Democrat.

BUSINESS CLIMB IS REPORTED AT CREDIT PARLEY

Group at Chicago Asked to Help Trade With Liberal Attitude

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Business is improving and credit men can help by a more liberal attitude, it was declared by Dr. Stephen I. Miller, executive manager of the National Association of Credit Men, in striking the keynote of the secretary-managers' conference here. Dr. Miller asserted the credit managers can play an important part in bettering the present business situation.

Dr. Miller also charged them with consideration of measures which will impede the swings of business from one extreme to another. He deplored the present bankruptcy situation in the United States, stating that it is too easy to incur extended obligations, and too easy to get out of them through bankruptcy.

"Ninety-eight per cent of our bankrupts are discharged without protest," he said, "whereas in England the reverse is true and they do not suffer from this great economic waste.

"There is too great a laxity in our bankruptcy laws, and too much leniency in enforcing them. Our annual economic loss in production, distribution, selling and government has been estimated at 10 per cent, or between $7,500,000,000 to $9,000,000,000. Three-quarters of a billion of this loss was incurred through bankruptcies, and the loss this year probably will round out a billion. Credit managers are responsible for part of this waste, and I charge you with the duty of finding means to reduce it."

In addition to reducing the waste resulting from the abuse of bankruptcy, the credit men were asked to evolve means of helping the inefficient merchant to become efficient. Mr. Miller also called attention to racketeering in government and business as another source of waste which must engage the credit managers' attention in view of their interest in good business practice and trade ethics.

Brace Bennitt, manager of the central division of the association, in greeting the visiting members has been asking about business conditions and collections. Without exception, he states, they report a moving up in the general business situation. It is a slow movement, but they regard this as sounder than a sudden boom. Collections are reported better, but not as good yet as they should be.

Trade Improvement Cited

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Improved business conditions are noticeable throughout the country, according to two rail executives in Buffalo with several score industrials to make an inspection tour of the city and surrounding territory.

Patrick E. Crowley, president of the New York Central, said there has been a general quickening of industrial activity in cities all along the Central lines and that car loadings have begun to increase. The road is putting its tracks and equipment into shape to take care of the return to normal business, he declared.

Edward E. Loomis, president of the Lehigh Valley, also was optimistic. He told interviewers that the low ebb in business has been passed and there is a return to normal condions under way.

Providence Opens Courthouse Wing

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The new Superior Court Building, between South Main Street and Benefit Street, was occupied Sept. 15, with the first wing of the structure complete. The old courthouse, occupied by the Superior Court for Providence and Bristol Counties for the past 53 years, stands abandoned, ready for the wrecker's maul. On its site the north wing of the new building will rise, to nearly double the capacity of the present building, which, it is believed, will be ample for years to come.

The opening of the new courthouse was without ceremony. It marked simply the reconvening of the different divisions of the court after the summer recess. William B. Greenough, chairman of the commission under the supervision of which it was built, filed a certificate recognizing the completion of the wing with Ernest L. Sprague, Secretary of State.

The new courthouse, it is estimated, will cost $3,000,000, which is the total amount of the two bond issues provided for it. The architectural tone of the neighborhood will later be enhanced by the erection close by of a new hall of records.

The court building is an ornate structure of Georgian architecture. It is built into College Hill so that on the lower, or South Main Street side, it is two stories deeper than on the Benefit Street side.

Use of State Pier Urged on Citizens

Urging greater use of Commonwealth Pier by the citizens of Massachusetts for the restoration of Boston's maritime leadership, Herman A. MacDonald, associate commissioner of public works, delivered an address, sponsored by the Tercentenary Commission on State Government activities, over the radio Sept. 15.

"The Department of Public Works," Mr. MacDonald said, "maintains four state piers, one of which is the Commonwealth. This pier is 1200 feet long, 400 feet wide, is valued at $4,000,000 and accommodates over 350 ships annually.

"In Boston harbor and port the State has expended more than $22,000,000 and the Federal Government about $14,000,000."

New York Curb

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	12:30
1 Alum Co Am	233	233	233
1 Alum Co Am pf	109¾	109¾	109¾
4 Am Cities P & L B	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛
9 Am Com Pow A	20	19¾	19¾
30 Am Cyan B	16⅝	16¼	16½
25 †Am Dept St 1st pf	49½	49½	49½
5 Am & F Pw war	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
5 Am Gas & El	127½	127	127½
1 Am Light & Trac	62¼	62¼	62¼
77 Am Sup Power	23¼	22⅞	23⅛
6 Am Ut & Gen B vtc	9	9	9
4 Anglo Chi C Nit	26¾	26⅛	26⅛
21 Appalach Gas	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
10 Ariz Globe	1-16	1-16	1-16
3 Ark Nat Gas	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
21 Ark Nat Gas A	9¼	9¼	9¼
25 Asso G & El cfs	98½	98½	98½
7 Asso Gas & El A	30¼	30¼	30¼
1 Atlas Util	8¾	8¾	8¾
1 Avin Credit	22¾	22¾	22¾
B			
80 Babcock & Wil	123	123	123
2 Bahia Corp	4½	4½	4½
1 Blue Ridge	7¾	7¾	7¾
10 Blue Ridge cvt pf	39⅝	39⅛	39⅝
8 Braz Tr & Lt	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝
1 Buckeye Pipe	86	86	86
1 Burco	7	7	7
1 Burco cv pf	39	39	39
C			
1 CAM Co vtc	⅝	⅝	⅝
7 Can Marc Wireless	4½	4½	4½
3 Cent Pub Serv A	26	26	26
18 Cen States El	23⅝	23	23½
1 Chain Stra Dev	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
4 Chath Ph Al nv	20½	20½	20½
10 Childs pf	107	107	107
89 Cities Service	28¼	28⅛	28¼
1 Cleve Elec Ill	58	58	58
4 Colum Oil & G vtc	8	8	8
1 Colum Pict vtc	40½	40⅛	40⅛
1 Commun Wat Wks	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
1 Comstock Tun	¾	¾	¾
2 Cons Cop Min	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1 Cons Dairy	10½	10½	10½
20 Cont C & E pr pf	105	105	105
5 Cooper Bess (2)	36½	36	36
30 Creole Pet	5½	5½	5½
5 Crocker & Wheel	¼	¼	¼
17 Crutiss Wr war	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
D			
4 Dayton Airpl	4½	4⅜	4½
1 Deere & Co new (1.20a)	75¾	75¾	75¾
42 De Forest	3	3	3
2 Detroit Aircraft	3¼	3¼	3¼
4 Diamond Match new	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
2 Diam Match pf new	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
1 Douglas Aire (¾)	18½	18½	18½
1 Dresser Mfg A (3½)	46	46	46
1 Durant Mot	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
E			
4 E St Pw B (1)	30¼	29½	29¾
1 East Util A	7½	7½	7½
1 Eisler Elec (1½)	7½	7½	7½
203 El Bd&Sh (6%)	80¾	79⅝	80⅝
2 El Bd & Sh pf (6)	108¾	108⅝	108⅝
2 El Bd & Sh 5% pf (5)	97½	97½	97½
2 El Pw Assoc (1)	27¼	26½	26½
5 El Pw Assoc A (1)	27¼	26½	26½
5 El Pw Assoc A (1)	25¼	25	25
2 Electric Share (1a)	19¾	19¼	19¼
1 Empire Corp	5¾	5⅝	5¾
2 Europee El A	13	12¾	12¾
8 Europe El deb rts	4⅛	4	4
1 Evans Wallo Lead	2	2	2
F			
2 Fandango	½	½	½
1 Fed Bake Shops	5¾	5¾	5¾
1 Fokker Aircraft	17½	17½	17½
2 Ford Mot France	11⅛	11⅜	11⅜
38 Ford Mot Ltd	20½	20¼	20⅜
9 Fox Theatre A	10¼	9½	10¼
G			
1 Gen Alloys	12¼	12¼	12¼
1 Gen Bak	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
10 Gen Bak pf	36½	36⅜	36½
150 †Gen G & E cv pf B	75	74½	74½
1 *Gen Water Wks	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
1 Glen Alden Coal	81½	81¼	81½
3 Globe Underwrit	10¼	10¼	10¼
2 Gold Seal Elec	2	2	2
28 Goldman Sachs	18½	17⅞	18
110 Gt Atl & Pac nv	210	210	210
H			
1 Hiss Co A	30	30	30
1 Holly Gold Min	6	6	6
3 Humble Oil	88	88	88
I			
7 Imp Oil Can	22¼	22¼	22¾
1 Ind Ter Ill A	29½	29½	29½
4 Ins Co Nor Am	62	62½	62½
1 Insurance Sec	12½	12½	12½
41 Int Co Nor Am rts	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
2 Interconn Petrol	⅝	⅝	⅝
3 Inter Super Pow	39¾	39	39
150 Inter Util pf	100	100	100
1 Interstate Equit	7½	7½	7½
1 Inters Pr cv pf	40	40	40
1 Irving Air Ch	14½	14⅛	14½
L			
1 Lackawanna Sec	38½	38½	38½
1 Lane Bryant	27½	27½	27½
M			
1 Manitoba Wire vtc	18	18	18
1 Mass Util Asso	7½	7½	7½
1 Mavis Tank	1	1	1
1 Mead Johnson	84	84	84
3 Memphis Nat Gas	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
4 Mesabi Iron	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
14 Mid Si Pet A vtc	6⅛	6	6
1 Mid West St Util	23¾	23¾	23¾
8 Mid West Util	28	27¾	28
1 Miller & Sons	25	25	25
52 Mo Kans Pipe L	16	15⅜	15⅜
1 Mo Kans P L B vtc	¾	¾	¾
N			
5 Nat Aviation	9¾	9¾	9¾
1 Nat Bond & Sh	39½	39½	39½
1 Nat Fuel & Gas	32½	32¼	32¼
1 Nat Investors	13¼	13¼	13¼
1 Nat Screen	26½	26½	26½
4 Nat Un Rad	5¾	5	5
†10 Nev Cal Elec	132	132	132
†140 New Eng Pow pf	92	92	92
1 N Y P & L 6% pf	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
†25 N Y P & L 7% pf	114½	114½	114½
21 Niag Hud Pow	16¼	16	16¼
6 Niag Hud P A war	4	3¾	3¾
1 Niag Shares Ind	12½	12½	12½
2 Nordon Corp Ltd	1	1	1
2 Nor Euro Oil	1¾	1¾	1¾
O			
†100 Ohio Brass B (5)	68	67½	67½
2 Oil Stocks A (½)	7¾	7¾	7¾
†50 Okla G&E pf (7)	114½	114½	114½
P			
1 Pacific Pub Ser (1.30)	28¼	28¼	28¼
2 Pandem Oil	⅜	⅜	⅜
11 Paramount Cab	4½	3⅞	3⅞
15 Pennroad Corp (.20)	10¾	10⅝	10⅝
1 Peo Lt Pow A (2.40R)	31	31	31
*4 Plymouth Oil (2)	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
1 Polymet Mfg (1A)	6	6	6
7 Prince & Whitely (½)	10½	9¾	9¾
1 Prudential Invest	17¾	17⅝	17¾
12 Pub Util Hold	15⅝	15⅞	15⅞
R			
12 Rainbow L Prod A	14	13⅝	13⅞
3 Rainbow L Prod B	5½	5⅜	5½
20 Red Warrior	⅛	⅛	⅛
4 Red Bank	8	8	8
1 Reliable Stores	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
1 Reliance Manage	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
4 Reynolds Invest	3½	3½	3½
S			
4 St Regis Paper	22	21¾	21¾
1 Salt-Creek Prod	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 Saxet Co	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞
2 Segal Lock	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
3 Selected Indust	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
1 Shattuck Denn	4	4	4
5 Shenandoah	10⅛	10	10
†20 Smith A O	187	187	187
1 Southern Corp	6¼	6¼	6¼
*1 South Penn Oil (2¼G)	37	37	37
1 Southwest Gas Ut	12	12	12
2 Stand Mot	2½	2½	2½
62 Stand Oil Ind (2½)	49¾	48⅞	49
1 St Oil Neb (3½G)	47⅞	47¼	47¼
†50 St Pow & Lt pf (7)	103¼	103⅛	103¼
1 Starrett Corp	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
*1 Starrett pf (3)	39	39	39
1 Stein Cosmetics	7	7	7
1 Steinite Rad	1	1	1
2 Strauss Roth	13⅞	13½	13½
5 Sunray Oil (.40)	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜
T			
1 Tampa El (2)	70	70	70
15 Technicolor Inc	22	21½	21½
3 Transcont Air Tr	8	8	8
12 Trans Lux D Pic A	10¼	9⅞	9⅞
3 Tri Cont Corp war	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
1 Tri Utilities pf	45	45	45
U			
1 Un Nat GasCan (1.60g)	28¼	28¼	28¼
1 Un Carr Fast (.60)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
43 Unia Gas new	16½	15⅝	16
7 Unit Found (2-35f)	16⅜	16¼	16⅜
5 Unit Gas war	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
9 Unit Gas pf (7)	98⅞	98⅝	98⅝
38 Un Lt & Pw A (1)	29¾	29	29
2 Un L&P cv pf (6)	109½	109½	109½
6 US & Overseas	18¼	18¼	18¼
13 US Elec Pow	12⅜	12	12
2 US Foil B (1)	16	16	16
2 United Verde Ext	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝
3 Utility Equities	11¼	11¼	11¼
4 Utility & Indus	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞
3 Utility & Ind pf	22⅜	22	22
V			
4 Vacuum Oil	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜
W			
2 Wenden Cop Min	⅛	⅛	⅛
2 West Air Express	34	34	34
3 West Auto Sup A	20¼	20¼	20¼
1 West Va Coal&Coke	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1 White Eagle O deb rts	2¼	2¼	2¼
5 Wil-Low Cafet	6	5⅞	6
DOMESTIC BONDS (Sales in $1000)			
3 Alumin Co 5s '52	104	104	104
56 Am G & E 5s 2028	100⅜	100⅜	100½
2 Am Pow & L 6s 2016	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Appalach Gas 6s'45	108¾	108¾	108¾
5 Appalach Gas 6s B '45	92½	92½	92½
35 Appalach Pow 5s'56	102½	102	102½
5 Ark Pow & Lgt 5s'56	101	100⅝	101
5 Asso Dye & P 6s'38ww	20	20	20
3 Asso Elec 4½s'53	90½	90	90
11 Asso G & E 5½s'28	96	96	96

†—Actual sales. *Ex-dividend. A—Plus extra in stock. P—Payable in stock. G—Partly extra. K—Paid so far this year. R—Cash or stock. Wi—When issued. WW—With warrants. XW—Without warrants.

Sales	High	Low	12:30
3 Asso G & E 5½s'77	98¾	98¾	98¾
18 Asso G & E 5s'68	86	86	86
17 Asso G & E 4½s C'49	82⅜	82¼	82¼
1 Asso Sim Hdw 6½s'33	86	86	86
5 Calif Pack 5s'40	102¼	102¼	102
10 Can Nat Ry 4¾s'55	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
10 Cent St El 5½s'54	83¾	83⅜	83¾
5 Cent St El 5s'48	81	80½	80
42 Cent St P&L 5½s'53	91	89	91
3 Cities Ser 5s'66	84	83½	83½
103 Cities Ser 5s '50	101¼	101⅛	101⅛
2 Cities Ser G Pipe 6s'43	93¼	93¼	93¼
1 Clev Term Bldg 6s'41	96	96	96
2 Com Larabee 6s'41	55	55	55
10 Consum Pow 4½s'58	101½	101½	101½
5 Cont Gas & El 5s A '58	92	92	92
2 Del C Gas 5s B '50	104	104	104
6 Del Int Br 7s '52	200	20	20
2 Del Int Bridge 6½s '52	43¼	43¼	43¼
5 DuQuesne Gas 6s '45

SHARP RALLY OCCURS AFTER EARLY DECLINE

Following Heavy Selling of Stocks Shorts Are Forced to Cover

NEW YORK (AP)—The tables turned quickly on the stock market today, when a sharp recovery in wheat in Chicago prompted a covering movement.

Prior to the rally, stocks had been hammered lower by bear selling, which appeared to be based on the early easiness of grain, but the appearance of support in wheat and to a lesser extent in corn sent the shorts to cover.

American Can, American Telephone, U. S. Steel, General Electric, Westinghouse, Radio and Sears Roebuck, which had been down 1 to 3 points, made full recovery.

Kroeger Grocery and Safeway Store were especially buoyant, rallying 4 points net. American Water Works had a 2-point advance.

The close was steady. Sales approximated 1,800,000 shares.

Watching Grain Prices

Uneasiness over the unsettlement of grain prices continued to be evident in some speculative quarters, which hold that little can be expected of the stock market, while those futures are flirting with new lows. Wall Street followed closely the clues offered by wheat and corn earlier in the summer, and is once more inclined to pay considerable attention to quotations on the Chicago pit.

The search for changes and trends in business news, now a favorite occupation of the financial community, revealed little that was new. Copper Exporters, Inc., cut the price of the red metal for export by ¼ of a cent, but this action had been forecast in yesterday's reduction by smelters and producers.

In connection with signs that efforts are being made to stabilize quotations on steel products, there was some interest in the statement of Eugene G. Grace, Bethlehem's president, that prices were slowly but steadily strengthening. There has already been an increase of 6 per cent in the price of fabricated steel in New York.

Reports that General Motors' retail deliveries had improved to a larger extent than had been anticipated were well received, for they came on a day when one statistical chart showed automobile production at the end of last week was at its lowest ebb of the year with the exception of the interval of the Ford shutdown. It was admittedly uncertain, however, when the General Motors improvement was indicative of a change in trend.

The weekly report of Federal Reserve member banks disclosed a rise of $16,000,000 in "all other" loans, under which heading commercial borrowings are included. This brought the increase for the last fortnight to $46,000,000. During the same period a year ago these loans gained $84,000,000.

Call money renewed firmer at 2½ per cent, but the rate seemed to carry little significance and was lowered to 2 around midday. Unofficially, funds were available at a concession of half of 1 per cent from the stock exchange figure.

Bond Movement Quiet

Price movement of bonds was a quiet affair. Traders showed little inclination to bid briskly as they have in many sessions in recent weeks, and the general tone was steady to firm.

The decline of German issues that was a feature of the market yesterday was halted, and both the German 7s and German International 5½s, which reached new lows yesterday, showed strength. The inquiry for the 5½s was strong.

Utility and municipal bond issues totaling $24,500,000 were placed on the market. The largest issue was that of the Consumers Power Company, offering $20,000,000 4½s, Twin Natural Gas Company offered $2,500,000 6 per cent convertible debentures, and City of New Orleans, $2,000,000 4½ per cent bonds. The long awaited $36,500,000 Nickel Plate Railroad 4½ per cent issue is expected to be offered this week. The Interstate Commerce Commission today gave its approval to the new loan.

The weekly report of the condition of Federal Reserve member banks shows that banks have been active in the bond market. Holdings of "other securities" increased $10,000,000 during the week ended Sept. 10. Net increase of U. S. Governments totaled $5,000,000.

Although the changes in bond prices were of small proportions, the volume of business showed some improvement over yesterday. Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh 4½s and New Orleans Public Service 5s A reached new 1930 peaks.

Stocks privilege issues moved in sympathy with the trend of stocks International Telephone 4½s and Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron 6s, both convertibles, lost ground.

The foreign list was fairly stable. In addition to the obligations of the German Republic, Central Agricultural Bank issues and several industrials of Germany showed firmness. French 7½s were well bought at around the best price of the year.

U. S. Governments were narrowly irregular.

MONTREAL BOND AWARD

MONTREAL—All checks from bidders for Montreal Metropolitan Commission $1,350,000 4½ per cent 32-year bond issue, except that of Wood, Gundy & Co., were returned by the commission. This is believed to indicate that Wood, Gundy will receive the award, following action by the finance committee, at its bid price of 98.70, with 97.70 Canadian funds only. This price represents a yield of between 4.57 and 4.58.

GRAIN STABILIZATION CORP.

CHICAGO—Credit of $30,000,000 secured by Grain Stabilization Corporation from syndicate of bankers is to be used solely for the purpose of refinancing present grain holdings and is not for additional funds, according to George S. Milmoe, general manager. Current grain holdings of the corporation amount to 60,000,000 bushels and the $30,000,000 credit is based on this amount, he said.

SINCLAIR CONSOLIDATED

HOUSTON—Approximately 100 more men have been placed at work at Sinclair Refining Company plant at Cinco, on Houston ship channel, beginning the two or possibly three-year improvement program. Between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 has been appropriated for this plant. There are now 1600 employed at the plant and more will be added as work progresses.

TEXAS POWER & LIGHT

Texas Power & Light Company for 12 months ended July 31 reports surplus after preferred dividends, but before depreciation, of $2,344,634, compared with $2,369,829 in the previous 12 months. July profit after taxes and charges, but before depreciation, was $309,953, compared with $175,679 in July, 1929.

Closing Prices

TUESDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Sept. 15	Sept. 16
45½	19		Abitibi					
86½	64⅞	6	Abitibi pf	100	77½	77½	77½	77½
37⅝	21¾	1.60	Adams Ex	100	75	75	75	
23¼	8¾	..	Adv-Rumely	3800	26¾	26⅛	26½	26⅝
41¾	15½	..	Adv-Rumely pf	300	34	34	34	34
156⅜	103⅛	3†	Air Reduc	400	36	36	36	36
36	16	1¾	Airway Et	5400	133½	130⅝	132½	134⅜
9¼	4¼	..	Alaska Jun	400	16⅛	16¼	16⅛	
35¼	18	..	Alleghany	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
99⅝	89	8½	Allegh pf xl	1600	31¾	29⅞	31¾	32
343	232	6†	Allied Chem	300	90¼	90¼	90¼	
68	48½	3	Allis-Chal	3400	269¾	263½	269¾	267¾
31⅛	18	2	Amerada	2700	33¾	33⅜	33½	32¾
10⅜	4⅝	..	Am Ag Ch	100	24½	24¼	24½	23½
39⅜	23	..	Am Ag Ch pf	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
97⅜	68	2	Am Bk Note	400	35	34½	34½	
61	41	3	Am Bk N pf	200	89¾	83¾	82¾	
55½	27	..	Am Bosch	10	63¾	63¾	63¾	
128	118	7	Am Brake pf	1200	31	31½	31½	
21¾	8⅜	..	Am Br Boy	60	121⅞	121½	121½	
80¾	60½	7	Am Br Bv pf	700	18¼	17⅞	18¼	18½
156½	108¼	4	Am Can	90	78	77¾	77¾	78
82½	42	6	Am Car & F	34800	129⅜	127½	129⅞	128⅝
116	95	7	Am Car pf	100	48½	48½	48½	50½
69⅞	39	3	Am Chain	400	94¼	94	94	
51¼	36¾	2†	Am Chicle	1300	58	56	58	57
33	9¼	..	Am Com Ale	100	43	43	43	43½
101¾	56½	..	Am & FPw	900	15	14⅞	15	15¼
101	95	6	Am & FP 6	16400	71¼	69½	70⅝	70½
34⅞	17½	..	Am Hide pf	60	99	98	99	
41⅞	31	3	†Am Ice	100	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
55⅝	28¾	4	†Am Int Corp	400	32½	32	32	
105	39	4	Am Loco	11000	36½	35	35¾	36½
118½	90	7	Am Loco pf	900	40¼	39½	39¾	41
95	75	7	Am Mach pf	400	92	91¼	91¼	92
107	72	1	†Am Pw&Lt	10	75	75	75	75
107	99	6	Am P&L 6	600	83¼	81	83¼	82
85	75	3½	Am P&L pf A	200	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	106
88⅜	80	5	Am P&L pf st	300	86	85	86	85
39¾	23¾	1½	Am Radiat	400	88⅜	87¾	88⅛	88
100⅞	48	2†	Am Roll Mill	500	27	26½	26¾	27
3⅜	1⅛	..	Am Ship	2500	50¼	49	49¾	50½
103⅜	101	6	Am Smelt 2pf	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1¾
79½	53	4	Am Smelt	100	102⅜	102⅛	102⅛	
141	133½	7	Am Smelt pf	6800	65⅜	63⅜	64⅜	65
55½	42	2†	Am Sm pf	500	140	139¾	140	
110	103¼	7	Am ugar pf	100	48	48	48	
27½	16	5	Am Tel&Cab	100	106½	106½	106½	106
274¼	200½	5	Am Tel&T	10	22½	22½	22½	
114¾	106	7	Am Type pf	4600	215¼	213¼	215¼	214¾
126½	78½	1†	Am Wat W	10	113	113	113	
106⅛	49½	6	Am Wat W 6	11500	100⅜	96½	100⅜	98¼
44⅜	29½	4	Am Writ pf	400	105	105	105	
17⅝	6½	..	Am Zinc	100	37	37	37	
53¼	25¼	1½	Anac Wire	700	9¼	9	9	
81½	44¼	3½	Anaconda	100	28	26	26	
51⅜	34⅞	2.40	Anchor Cap	5900	46⅛	45⅝	45¾	46½
115⅛	102	6.50	Anchor C pf	700	41	39½	39½	41
37⅛	18	1½	Andes Cop	100	107	107	107	
209¼	115½	2	Arch Dan	100	20⅛	20½	20⅛	
8½	8⅜	..	Arm Ill A	100	24⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
4⅜	2⅜	..	Arm Ill B	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
13⅜	5	..	Arnold Cons	700	3	3	3	3¼
29½	10	1	Art Loom	400	8¾	8¼	8½	8¾
50½	28	2½	Asso Dry G	400	10½	10	10	
242½	194	10	Atchison	1400	36⅝	35	35½	35½
108	102⅝	5	Atchison pf	1500	220¾	220	220¾	220
75½	144	10	Atl Coast L	200	107¾	107⅜	107⅜	107½
51⅜	30½	1†	Atl Refin	600	143	142	142	
106	62	4	Atlas Pwd	2800	33⅜	33¼	33	33¼
37	25¼	1§	Atlas Stores	200	72	70¼	72	
263¼	91	4§	Auburn Auto	600	30¾	30½	30⅝	31
81¾	37	3	Auto Strop A	6100	123½	120	123	124¼
97⅜	43¾	..	Aviation	1900	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5¾

—B—

38	19¾	1¾	Baldwin	7500	33	32	33	32¾
116	104½	7	Baldwin pf	30	108	108	108	107¾
122⅜	96¼	7	Balt & O	400	99⅝	99⅛	99¼	98¾
85⅝	76¼	4	Balt&O pf	400	81½	81½	81½	81½
34	20½	2	Barnsdall A	400	22¾	22¼	22½	22⅝
..	..	2	Beech Creek	30	41½	41½	41½	..
6⅜	2½	..	Belding H	100	4	4	4	..
87⅜	27⅝	2	Bendix	1900	31½	31	31½	31⅜
56¼	31⅝	2	Best & Co	400	49¾	48½	49¾	49¾
110¼	74	6	Beth Steel	15400	88⅝	87¼	88½	88⅜
69	24	1½	Bohn Alum	200	28	28	28	29
78	70	4†	Bon Ami A	100	72	72	72	71⅞
90	60⅛	3†	Borden	2300	78¾	77⅜	78¾	78
50½	23⅜	3	Borg Warner	100	28	28	28	29
25	3⅛	..	Briggs	4100	21	18½	18⅞	19
22¼	12½	..	Brockway	1000	18⅞	18⅜	18⅝	19
85	62	7	Brockway pf	400	69¾	68¼	68¼	
78⅜	58⅜	4	Bklyn Man T	90	68¼	68⅛	68¼	
94	84⅞	6	Bklyn Man pf	400	67⅛	65¾	67¼	68¼
178¼	115	5	Bklyn Un G	100	91	91	91	
30⅝	13½	..	Bruns Balke	400	29½	29	29	28
33⅜	5⅝	..	Bruns Term	100	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16¼
31⅞	19¼	1	Bucyrus	100	9⅜	9¾	9¾	
43	33½	2½	Bucy cv pf	700	23	22¾	23	23
16⅜	7⅝	..	Budd Mfg	900	35½	35	35	35⅝
74	20¼	..	Bullard	700	8	8	8	8
100	26⅛	3	Bulova Watch	700	27	26¼	27	27
51⅞	29¼	7	Burns Br pf	1200	27	27	27	27½
110	99	7	Burroughs	10	97½	97⅜	97½	
118	109½	7	Bush T deb	1900	34	33⅜	33⅝	35⅞
4¼	2⅛	.50	Bush Blg pf	90	115½	115	115½	116
1½	..		Butte Cop	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
29⅜	13½	..	Butte & Sup	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
112⅜	60⅛	..	Butterick	400	17	16½	17	15½
114	108½	7	Byers pf	2900	74⅝	72	73¼	74
				10	110½	110½	110½	

—C—

77½	60¼	4	Calif Pack	100	63	63	63	62
2⅛	⅞	..	Callahan	200	1	1	1	1
89⅞	47⅞	..	Calu & Ariz	100	49	49	49	50
33⅜	13	..	Calu & Hecla	700	13¼	13	13	13½
75⅜	58	5	Canada Dry	300	64	64	64	64¼
226¾	165¾	10	Can Pac	700	185⅝	184½	185⅝	185½
52¼	40⅞	..	Can Pac n wi	400	46½	46¼	46½	46½
362¾	150	6	Case Thresh	11800	174¼	167⅜	173¾	172
79¾	43	3	Caterpillar	100	56	55⅝	55⅝	56
60	9	..	Celotex	500	13¼	12½	13¼	
8¼	3¾	..	Century Rib	200	5¾	5½	5½	5⅝
67⅞	19¾	4.20	Checker Cab	1200	31½	30¾	31⅜	31¾
82½	51½	3	Ches Corp	900	65	64	64	
51⅜	44½	2.50	Ches & Ohio	700	49½	49	49	49½
52⅜	27	..	Chi Gt W pf	100	36	36	36	36½
26⅜	12½	..	ChiM&StP	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	15
46¼	19½	..	ChiM&SP pf	100	22¾	22¼	22½	
89½	66¾	5	Chi&NW	500	66¼	65¾	66¼	
37	11¼	..	Chi Pneu	400	18⅞	17	18⅞	65¾
125½	90	7	Chi RI	400	98	96⅞	98	98
32½	17	3	Chick Cot O	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
67⅜	48	2.40	Childs	1500	53	52	52½	53½
43	24	3	Chrysler	4500	28	27¼	28	28
49	38	3.60†	City Ice	100	38⅞	38¾	38¾	38½
98¾	81	6½	City Ice pf	10	83	83	83	83
13¼	5⅝	½	City Stores	200	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7¼
191⅝	133¼	6	Coca Cola	300	185¾	173½	175¾	174¾
52¼	48½	3	Coca Cola A	52¾	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52¼
64⅞	40⅜	2½	Col Palm	200	59¼	59	59	59¼
102⅝	97	..	Col Palm pf	200	103	103	103	
77	36½	2	Colo F&I	900	48½	47	48	48½
87	55	2§	Colum Gas	1900	62⅛	61	62½	62⅜
110	104¼	6	Col Gas pf A	100	111	111	111	
199	161	5†	Col Carbon	700	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	
37⅜	12½	.28	Col Graph	7600	132	124	129	132
40¾	23⅜	2	Comm Cred	7000	17½	16⅝	17⅜	17⅜
44⅜	31⅞	3	Com Cred A	400	25¼	25	25	25¼
55	28½	1.60	Com Inv Tr	200	37½	37½	37½	37¼
100¼	89	6½	Com I 6½%	100	34⅜	33½	34⅜	34¼
38½	20¼	..	Com Sol	100	101	101	101	
20¼	12⅜	.60	Comwlth So	1400	26⅝	25½	26¾	26
104¾	99	6	Comwlth So pf	13200	14	13¾	13⅞	14
27⅝	10¼	..	Congoleum	100	103	102⅝	103	102½
28¼	18	2	Con Film	2900	11½	11	11⅛	11½
136⅞	96¼	4	Con Film pf	200	20	19⅞	19½	20½
105	99½	5	Con Gas	100	21¼	21¼	21¼	22
2	¾	..	Con Gas pf	14400	108¾	106½	108¾	107⅞
22½	11⅝	1.20	Con Textile	200	104½	104½	104½	104⅝
52½	18½	..	Container A	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
7	3⅜	..	Cont Bak A	200	16½	16½	16½	16½
71⅝	50	2½	Cont Bak B	1500	28½	27½	28¼	28
77⅝	15⅝	1	Cont Can	2300	4⅛	3⅝	3⅞	4¼
77⅝	50	2.40	Cont Dia Fib	1800	58	57⅝	58	58⅝
8¼	3½	..	Cont Ins	1900	16½	16	16½	16½
30½	18¾	..	Cont Motors	100	57½	57½	57½	57½
40⅞	16½	1	*Cont Shares	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
111⅝	83½	3†	Corn Prod	1700	19	18⅞	19	19
33	15⅛	..	Coty	200	19½	18¾	18¾	19
22	10¼	1§	Cosden	1800	89¾	89½	89¾	90
18½	12	1	Crowley	1700	17½	17¼	17¼	17½
7	2	..	Crown Zell	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	15
19½	9	..	Cuba Cane Prod	100	12	12	12	
48	38⅛	..	Cuba Co	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
126½	105¼	6	Cudahy	400	11	9	9	11
121½	114⅞	7	Curtis Pub	100	41½	41½	41½	42½
14⅞	6¼	..	Curtis P pf	100	116	114¾	114¾	114¾
19¾	7⅞	..	Curtiss Wr	1500	63¾	62¾	63¼	63¼
120	109	7	Curtiss Wr A	3000	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	8¾
90½	55	3½§	Cutler	10	114	114	114	
				100	62	62	62	62¾

—D—

181	146	9	Del & Hud	100	166	165	166	168
254½	139	8	Diamond M	100	237	237	237	236
10⅜	6¾	1	Dom Mines	100	9	9	9	9
145¼	95¾	4†	Dupont	3900	118¾	115¾	118	118
121	114½	6	Dupont deb	100	120½	120½	120½	120¼

—E—

255½	175¾	5†	East Kodak	2800	214	210¼	214	213
37⅞	18⅜	3	Eaton Axle	100	23¼	23¼	23¼	23
114⅞	55⅛	6	Elec Auto Lt	1000	64¾	63	64	64⅞
103½	49¼	1	Elec Auto Lt	27300	73½	70⅝	73	72¼
102	97¾	..	El P&L 6pf	100	100	100	100	100
14	4¾	..	Elk Horn pf	1000	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	6
66	39¼	1§	Eng P S	200	57½	57½	57½	57½
107⅛	94⅜	5	Eng P S 5 pf	100	100	100	100	100
50¾	39¾	2½	Equit Bldg	100	45½	45½	45½	45½
63¾	35½	..	Erie	100	45½	45½	45½	45½
30¾	6½	2½§	Evans Auto L	100	40½	40½	40½	38¾
26½	22	1½	Ex Buffet	7000	27	26¼	27	26⅞

—F—

39⅝	7	..	Fairbanks	100	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
27¼	10	2½	Fairbanks pf	3000	13⅝	13½	13⅝	13½
25½	24⅜	..	Fashion Pk	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	13⅜
38	25½	..	Fed Screw W	100	25	25	25	
98¾	91	6	Fed Dept St	100	28¼	28¼	28¼	25½
43	30	2.40	Fed L&S T pf	100	94½	94½	94½	29
87⅞	69¾	1.60	Fed Wat Svc	400	33¾	33¾	33¾	94½
61⅜	46	2½	Firestone	1000	20	19¾	19¾	34⅜
84⅛	1⅛	..	Firestone pf	300	69¾	69	69	19¾
21	5	..	First Nat St	100	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	69⅜
104½	60½	2	Fisk Rub Inc	700	7⅞	7¾	7¾	55
50	28½	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	300	57⅝	57⅛	57⅛	7¾
38¾	5	..	Foster & Wh	2000	91	88¾	90⅝	57¼
57⅜	16⅛	4	Fourth Nat Inv	100	34½	34¼	34⅛	90
55½	37	4†	Foundation	100	11	11	11	33½
95½	88½	6	Freeport Tx	9700	50¼	48½	49¾	11½
			Fuller pr pf	500	46	45¼	46	50¾
				10	91	91	91	45⅛

—G—

73¾	2	..	Gardner M					
16⅛	7	..	Gen Am Inv	200	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
111⅞	78¼	4†	Gen Am Tr	300	83¼	83¼	83¼	84
71⅛	38⅝	4	Gen Asphalt	800	86⅞	86⅛	86⅝	87
38⅛	14	..	Gen Bronze	300	41½	41½	41½	
34⅛	13½	..	Gen Cable	100	22½	21	22½	22
74¾	32	4	Gen Cable A	100	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
109¾	79	7	Gen Cable pf	100	34¾	34¾	34¾	
91	88	6	Gen Stl C pf	30	85	85	85	
95⅝	60½	1.60	Gen Elec	100	99	99	99	
12	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	37200	71⅞	70½	71⅜	71½
61¼	46⅜	3	Gen Foods	2000	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	11⅞
18⅞	8	.30	Gen G&E A	500	57⅝	57	57⅝	57⅝
111	100	7	Gen G&E 7%	1300	9½	8⅞	9¼	9⅜
59¾	40¼	3†	Gen Mills	10	109	106	108	105½
93	89	6	Gen Mills pf	400	47	46⅛	46⅝	46½
100½	92⅝	5	Gen Mot pf	200	92	91	92	100
54¼	37⅞	3†	Gen Motors	200	100½	100	100	160
52⅞	30¼	3a	Gen Pub Svc	41900	44⅝	43¾	44⅜	44¼
21¾	8¼	2	Gen O Ad ct	100	35	35	35	35⅜
31¼	27	..	Gen Theater	100	9	9	9	
106⅞	73¼	5	Gen Ry Sig	500	34	32½	34	34⅜
100	79¾	6	Gen Rity pf ww	200	80	79¾	79¾	80
90	65¼	4†	Gen Refrac	100	84	84	84	
108⅛	58	5†	Gillette	5000	77⅜	76	77⅜	77⅜
20⅛	10	..	Gimbel Br	1500	69	65½	68¼	69
82½	66¾	7	Gimbel pf	600	12	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
38	14⅜	2	Glidden Co	600	70¾	70¼	70¼	
19	7⅝	..	Gobel (Adolf)	100	17⅛	17	17	17½
47⅞	34½	2½	Gold Dust	400	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	8¾
58½	31	..	Goodrich	1300	42¾	41½	41¾	41¾
96⅞	50	5	Goodyear	1700	23¼	22¾	23¼	22⅝
36⅞	8⅛	..	Gotham Hos	800	53½	52⅝	53¼	52⅝
				100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13⅞

136⅜	109	7	Ill Central	200	118⅞	115	115	115⅞
83	73½	2	Ind Oil & G	100	83½	83½	83½	
38⅝	8¾	..	Indian Refin	500	24⅜	23¾	24¼	24⅜
124	72	8a	Ind Rayon	6300	13¾	12¾	13¾	13⅞
239	184½	4†	Ingersoll R	100	86	86	86	78
30⅝	12⅜	2	Inspiration	100	199¼	199	199¼	197
13½	9⅛	.60	Insur Sh ctf	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	14
39⅜	30⅜	..	Interboro RT	100	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	11½
197⅛	152½	6†	Int Business	200	175	173½	173½	173½
19¾	11	2†	Int Carriers	1400	12⅝	12½	12⅝	13⅛
14½	5	..	Int Combus	1700	6⅝	6⅝	6⅞	7
115⅝	72	2½	Int Harv	100	78	74¼	76½	78⅞
145	140½	7	Int Harv pf	200	144½	144¼	144½	144⅜
54	31⅞	2b	Int Hyd El	600	37½	36⅜	36⅝	36⅝
92	65½	4	Int Match pf	100	78	78	78	78½
33	19	2	Int M Mar	400	21½	21¾	21⅜	21½
41⅜	20½	1	Int Nickel	35500	25¾	25	25	25
31⅛	14¾	2.40	Int P&P A	100	16½	16½	16½	
18	6¾	..	Int P&P pf	1300	7	7	7	7
86	68	7	Int Print Ink	200	69½	68¾	68¾	69¼
58¾	24	3	Int Salt	200	39¾	38½	39¼	39½
62	53¼	3	Int Shoe	100	54	54	54	54
112⅛	101½	7	Int Silver pf	40	101¾	101½	101½	101½
77⅝	39¼	2	Int Tel & T	8300	42½	41½	42	42¼
27⅝	15⅜	1	Interlake	300	17¾	17¾	17¾	
40	18	2	Inter Dep St	1400	28½	27¾	27⅝	28¼
32	23	2	Intertype	200	25	25	25	
29	13½	2	Inv Encr	200	16½	15	16	16½

COTTON CLOTH CONTINUES IN GOOD DEMAND

Steady Trend Is Maintained Despite Slump in Commodity

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—The primary cotton cloth market exhibited a fair degree of independence last week in its relation to the raw cotton market.

The Government report on the new cotton crop as of Sept. 1, issued Sept. 8, estimated that the probable yield would be about 14,340,000 bales, which was only slightly less than the Aug. 1 estimate.

This was considered as bearish news, and caused a drop of at least 50 points in the price of raw cotton, which was increased after a slight rally by a further drop of 27 points, bringing the price down to 11.03c a pound.

Buyers, following their usual tactics, endeavored to obtain cotton goods at lower prices than those recently prevailing, but manufacturers declined all such offers, and held their prices firmly throughout the week. They even obtained slightly better prices for some constructions whose technical position has been much improved by the volume of sales during the last few weeks. Manufacturers claim that present prices discount an even lower price for raw cotton than 11c.

The report of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York for the month of August, issued Sept. 10, showed that while the first three weeks of August sales had been less than the curtailed production, the business of the last two weeks had overcome the deficit and brought the sales up to 235,272,000 yards, or 107.6 per cent of production and that shipments had been 231,348,000 yards, or 105.7 per cent of production.

These had reduced the stocks on hand by 2.8 per cent to 442,996,000 yards, and increased the unfilled orders 1.8 per cent to 226,422,000 yards. This report was very encouraging and materially aided mills in maintaining their firm position.

The corporation printers released their prices on printed percales just after the publication of the Government crop report. These prices were 12.28c for the 80 squares and 9.65c for the 64.60s, which are the lowest prices ever named and were very well received. The response to the new prices was stated late in the week to have been very satisfactory.

Improved Sentiment

Many out-of-town buyers were in the finished goods market recently with very optimistic views as to the immediate future, and the opinion is general that the present buying movement will not only continue but will gain in volume as the season advances.

Many converters are beginning to fill their needs for the 1931 season, but manufacturers are reluctant to accept orders for very distant deliveries.

In the print cloth section some heavy sales were made, estimated at several million yards, the day before the publication of the Government report. After that buyers endeavored to obtain goods at concessions due to the drop in raw cotton.

Mills declined such offers, and sales were reduced in volume to numerous small orders at the mill prices. Following the publication of the merchants' statistics, buyers accepted mill prices in fairly large volume. The total business for the week was nearly as good as the preceding week.

The 38½-inch 64x60s, 5.35-yard, sold at 5¼c all week from first hands, although several small lots were picked up from second hands at from ⅛c to 1-16c lower price. The 68x72s, 4.75-yard and the 72x76s, 4.25-yard brought 6c and 6⅝c, respectively, for deliveries through October. One-eighth cent higher was charged for deliveries beyond November.

The 80-squares 4.00-yard were firm all week at 7¼c. These numbers comprised the great bulk of trading which amounted to more than 10,000,000 yards, but a number of other constructions sold in fair volume.

In the sheeting section a number of constructions advanced in price, among which were the 36-inch 48x40s, 5.50-yard, which sold early at 4¼c, but later at 4⅜ and 4½c. The 36-inch 48-squares 2.85-yard brought 7⅜c. The 40-inch of the same weight and construction moved at 7½ to 7⅝c. The 40-inch 44-squares 5.50-yard brought 4¾c.

Drills 37-inch 3.95-yard sold at 5¾c and the 2.00-yard at 11⅜c. Pajama checks 36½-inch 64x60s 5.75-yard sold at 5c and the 88-squares 4.00 at 7⅜ and 7½c.

Good Volume of Business

In the fine goods division business continued in good volume and included a wider range of fabrics than at any time during the last month. Many constructions that have been neglected for many weeks were traded in.

The orders were of larger volume per order, and included both plains and fancies with prices generally held steady. It was in this division that the buying for future delivery was the most pronounced.

Higher types of voiles and lawns and combed broadcloths and rayon and cotton mixtures, such as jacquard lining cloth running into high prices, had an encouraging sale.

Combed broadcloths 128x68s sold in lots of 2000 pieces to the extent of more than 15,000 pieces, or about 1,000,000 yards. The 144x76c were not quite so active. The carded broadcloths sold at 9c for the 112x60s and 8c for the 100x60s with increasing activity.

Combed lawns brought from 11½ to 12c for the 40-inch 84x80s, 11.00-yard and 13 to 13¼c for the 96x100s, 7.00-yard. Combed voiles 40-inch 60x56s, with ordinary hard twist moved at 7¾ to 8c and the extra hard twist at 10c. Pongees 34-inch 72x100s 7.00-yard sold for 9 to 9½c and the 6.25-yard at 10 to 10¾c. Combed sateens 88x140s 5.10-yard brought 16 to 16¼c.

Rayon and cotton mixed goods 68x64s sold at 16½c with 60 filament and 15c to 15¼c with 32 to 40 filament. The 80x56s rayon and carded cotton dobbies brought 14¼c to 14⅝c.

Rayon filled crepes maintained their popularity but buyers insist on the earliest possible delivery expecting the end of the demand. The 76x60s with 150-denier rayon sold at 19c to 18½c with 60-filament and from 18c to 16½c with 32 to 40-filament rayon, according to the quality of the rayon.

ANACONDA WIRE GETS ORDER

The Anaconda Wire Co., subsidiary of the Anaconda Copper Co., has received an order from the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. for 4,230,000 pounds of hollow cable conductor.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany 5s '44	99¾	99¾
Alleghany 5s '49	99⅝	99⅛
Alleghany 5s '50 rcts	98⅛	98⅛
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	103¼	103¼
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	104⅝	104⅝
Am Cyanamid 5s '42	97⅝	97⅝
Am For Pow 5s	89¼	89¼
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	108	107⅝
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	99¼	99¼
Am Metals 4½s	93⅛	93⅛
Am Metals 5½s	97¼	97¼
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	78⅛	78⅛
Am Smelting 5s '47	103¼	103¼
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104	103¾
Am T&T 4½s cv '33	102	102
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	100½	100½
Am T&T col 5s '46	105½	105½
Am T&T 6s '36	99¾	99
Am T&T 5s '65	107	106⅝
Am T&T sf 5s '60	106½	106½
Am T&T deb 5½s '43	109	108⅝
Am Writing Paper 6s '47	80	80
Ann Arbor 4s	85½	85
Armour & Co 4½s '39	93⅝	93⅛
Armour & Co 5½s '43	82	81⅝
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	97⅛	97
Atch T&SF 4½s	130	130
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '63	103¾	103¾
Atch T&SF Rky Mt 4s '65	94¾	94¾
Atlanta & Dany 1st 4s '48	89	89
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	103	103¾
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	107	107
B&O 1st 4s '48	96¾	96¾
B&O 4s PLE&WV div '41	96⅛	96⅛
B&O 4½s ev	85½	85½
B&O rfg 5s '95	104⅛	104⅛
B&O 5s series D	104½	104½
B&O 5s ct Swn div	105	105
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	107	107
Bell Tell of Pa 5s '60 C	111	111
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	102B	102½
Boston & Me 5s '55	101¼	101
Broadway con	10	10
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	100¼	100¼
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	107¾	107¾
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	104¼	104¼
Buff R & P 4½s '57	96¼	96
Cal Pet cv 5s '39	99¾	99¾
Cal Pet 5½s '38	102¼	102¼
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	90¾	90⅝
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	99¾	99½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	89⅛	94¾
Can Nat Ry 5s July	105¼	105⅛
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	105⅛	105⅛
Can North 4½s	100⅜	100⅜
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	105¼	105¼
Can North deb 6½s '46	109⅛	109⅛
Can North sf 7s '40	112	112
Can Pacific deb 4s	89½	89½
Can Pacific 4½s '46	101	101
Can Pacific 5s '44	105¼	105⅛
Can Pacific 5s '54	103½	-03⅜
Can Pacific 4½s '60	99	98¾
Can SS 6s	79½	79½
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	105	105
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	96½	96¼
Cen Pacific 5s '60	105½	105½
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	46	46
Ches Corp 5s '47	101	100¾
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	103⅝	103¼
Ches & O 4½s B	100⅝	100⅝
Chi & Alton rfg 3s '49	74	74
Chi B & Q gen 4s '38	96¾	96¾
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	71⅜	71¾
Chi Gt West 4s '59	74½	74⅜
Chi Ind & L gen 6s '66	103	103
Chi Ind & L rfg 6s '47	114⅜	114⅜
Chi M&StP gen 4s '39	87½	87⅜
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	54½	53⅝
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	88⅝	88⅜
Chi & Nw 4½s 2037	99¾	99¾
Chi & Nw 4½s '87 cv	100	99⅞
Chi & Nw 4¾s cv '60	106½	106½
Chi Railway 5s	81	81
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	99¼	99
Chi RI&P 4½s A	97¼	96⅞
Chile Copper 5s '47	96⅜	96½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	91⅝	91⅝
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	101	100½
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	101⅜	101
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	102¾	102¾
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	96	96
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	100	100
Con Gas 5½s '45	106¾	106⅝
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	105¼	105¼
Crown Zel 6¾s '40 wi	97	97
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	17⅛	17
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	50⅞	50¾
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	95	95
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	104⅞	104⅞
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	95⅞	95¾
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	97¼	97
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	95⅝	95⅝
Detroit Ed 5s '49	105⅞	105⅞
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	107⅝	107⅝
Detroit Un Ry 4½s '32	98¾	98¾
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	103¾	103¾
Dul & I Range 5s '37	102¾	102¾
Elk Horn Coal 6½s ww	80	80
Erie 5s '67	95	94⅝
Erie gen lien	84	83¾
Erie gen 7Ss	94⅜	94⅛
Edith Rockefeller 6s	102	101¾
Fed Lt&Trac 5s '42 sta	98¾	98⅜
Fed Lt&Trac 5s '42 sta	98¾	98⅜
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	28	27½
Gannett 6s '43	89⅞	89¾
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103¾	103¾
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	100	100
Gen Theater 6s	98	94½
Gen Theater '40s	103⅜	103⅜
Goodrich 6½s	106	105⅞
Goodyear 5s '57	92½	91¾
Gould Coupler 6s '40	72	72
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	99½	99½
Great Northern 5½s '52	111½	111½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	112	111¾
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	97	97
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	101¾	101⅜
Houston Oil 5½s	97	97
Hudson Coal 5s '62	65¾	65⅜
Hudson &Man a djin 5s '57	84¼	83⅜
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	100½	100½
Humble Oil 5s '37	102½	102½
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102½	102⅜
Ill Cen 4s '52	94½	94½
Ill Cen 6½s '36	110¾	110¾
Ill Cen CStL&NO 5s '63	105⅜	105⅜
Ind Limestone 6s '46	73½	73
Inland Steel 4½s '78	97⅞	97⅞
Int Hydro 6s	101	101
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	101	100⅝
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	74¾	74
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	74⅜	74
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	61	60½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	94	93¾
Int Ag col 5s sta '32	79	79
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	101¾	101½
Int & G Nor 5s '56 B	96½	96½
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	104⅜	104⅜
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	84	83¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	89¼	89
Int Tel &Tel 4½s cv '30	105⅝	105½
Int Tel &Tel 5s	97	96
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	103	103
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	79⅝	79⅝
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '52	95⅞	95¼
Keith 6s '46	85	85
Keystone Telist 5s '35	92	92
Kings Co El 4s '49	86	86
Kings Co El 5s '37	103⅜	103⅜
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	104	104
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	103½	103½
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	103¾	103½
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	100⅜	100⅜
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	91¾	91¾
Lehigh Val Harbor 5s '54	105	105
Long Island deb 5s '37	101¼	101
Louis & Ark 5s	84½	84¼
Louis & Jeff Bridge 4s '45	94½	94½
L&N uni 4s '40	98⅞	98⅞
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	53⅛	53⅛
McCrory 5½s '41	99⅞	98⅞
Met W S El 4s '38	81	81
Midland of NJ 5s '40	94	94
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	102	101⅞
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	103½	103½
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	91	91
Min StP & SSM 6½s '31	101¼	101¼
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	104¼	101¼
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	104¼	104¼
Mo K & T pi 5s A '62	105¼	104¼
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	71¾	71¼
Mo Pac 5s F '77	101	101¾
Mo Pac 5s H	¾	102
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	104	101
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	100¼	104
Mortgage Bond 5s '33	98⅛	100¼
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	85½	98⅛
Morris & Essex 4½s	101½	85
Murray Body 6½s '34	100	101½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	100⅜	99¾
N E T&T 5s '52	106B	100⅜
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	94½	108⅝
N O T & M 5s B '54	100½	94½
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	100½	100½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	108½	100½
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	98	108½
NY Chi & StL deb 4s '31	97	97¾
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	107¾	97
NY Chi & StL 5½s B '75	108	107¾
NY Dock 5s '36	78½	108
NY GRELH&P 5s '48	108¾	78½
NY NH&H 4½s '67	966	108¾
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	106⅛	96
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	124⅞	106⅛
NY & W rfg 4s '92	51	124⅞
NY Wchester & B 4½s '46	91½	51
Norf & W div 4s '44	96¾	91¼
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	59	96¾
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	104½	59
Am Ed 5½s '63	104	104¼
Nor Am Ed 5s C	101½	103¾
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	103⅜	101½
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	114⅞	103⅜
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	112	114⅛
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	108½	112
Ont Pow Niag Falls 4s	94⅜	108½
Ore Ry & Nav con 4s '46	96	94⅜
Pacific Coast 5½s	94½	96
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103½	94½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	92½	103½
Paramount-Fam Las 6s '47	101	92½
Parmelee Trans 6s '44	61	100⅜
Pathe Ex Inc 7s '37	56	61
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	85	56
Penn RR con 4s '48	97¾	85
Penn RR 4½s D	98⅜	97¾
Penn RR 4¾s '63	102	98½
Penn RR 5s '64	105½	101¾
Penn RR gen 5s '68	111	105½
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	104⅞	111
Pere Marquette 5s '56	105	104⅞
Pere Marquette 4½s	101¼	105
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	97¼	101¼
Phil Co 5s '67	102	97
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	88⅝	102
Phil & Read C&I 6s '40	100⅝	88⅝
Philippine Ry 4s '37	26½	100
Pitts W Va RR 4½s C	95½	26½6
Port Art C & Dock 6s '53	105¼	95⅜
Port Ry Lt & P 5s '42	105⅜	105¼
Port Ry Lt & P 6s '47	108⅛	105⅜
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	109¼	108⅛
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	93	109¼
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	89¼	82½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	102¼	89¼

	High	Low
Purity Baking 5s '48	97⅛	97⅛
Read rfg 4½s B	101⅛	101⅛
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	100¼	100
Rock I Ard&Lou 4½s '34	100½	100½
StL IM&S 4s R&G div '33	99⅝	99⅝
StL & SF 4½s wi	93⅞	93⅞
StL & SF 4s A '50	91⅛	91⅛
StL & SF 4½s '78	93	92⅛
StL & SF gen 5s '31	101	101
StL & SF 5s B '50	103	102⅜
StL SW 1st 4s '89	90½	90⅛
StL SW con 4s '32	99⅞	99⅞
StL SW 1st 5s '52	102	102
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	109½	109½
Savannah Fla & W 5s	101⅜	101⅜
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	96¼	96¼
Seabd AL rfg 4s '59	41	41
Seabd AL con 6s '45	47	46⅛
Seabd All Fla 6s A	40	40
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	96½	96⅛
Shell Pipe 5s '52	97⅜	97⅛
Shell Union 5s '47	96⅛	96⅛
Shell Union 5s ct ww	98	97⅝
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	104½	104⅜
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102⅛	102
Sinclair Pipe L af 8s '45	102⅜	102⅜
Smith A O 6½s '33	103½	103½
Solvays Corp 5s	99¼	99¼
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	105	104⅝
So Colo Pow 6s '47	104⅜	104⅜
So Pacific 4½s '69 ww	100¼	100⅛
So Pacific Oregon A 4½s '77	100⅛	100⅛
So Ry gen 4s '56	80¼	80½
So Ry con 5s '94	111	111
So Ry gen 6s '56	116⅛	116¼
So Ry gen 6½s '56	123½	123⅛
So west Bell Tel rfg 5s '64	103⅝	103⅝
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104⅝	104⅝
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	100¼	99⅞
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	80	80
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	102	102
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	107⅜	107¼
Ter RR Assoc 5ŠL rfg 4s '53	83½	83⅛
Texas Corp 5s '44	103⅜	103¼
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	103½	103¼
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	83⅜	52½
Third Ave 5s '37	98¼	98¼
Third Ave adj 5s '60	34½	33
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 ww	109⅞	109⅞
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 xw	101	101
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	103½	103½
Union El L & P 5½s '54	103⅝	103½
Union Oil Cal 5s C '38	101½	101½
Union Oil Cal 5s WW ret	100	99¼
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	98⅝	98⅛
Union Pacific 4s '68	92⅜	92⅝
Union Pacific 4½s '67	101	101
US Rubber 5s '47	83⅜	82⅞
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	98	98
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	101⅞	101¾
Utica Gas & Elec 5s reg	107	107
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	85½	85
Util Pow & Lt 5s '47	90½	90
Va Ry 5s '62	107⅜	107⅜
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	101⅞	101⅝
Wabash 4½s '78	94¼	94⅛
Wabash 2d 5s '39	102½	102½
Wabash 4s	87	87
Warner Bros Pict 6s	89	88⅞
West Pa Pow 5½s F '53	105¾	105¾
Western Maryland 4s '52	88⅝	88⅛
Western Maryland 5½s '77	102¼	102⅛
Western Pac 5s A '46	99¼	99
Western Un 5s '60	104⅞	104⅝
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	93	92¾
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	103½	103½
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	104⅛	104⅛
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '32	101¼	101¼
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	102	102
Youngstown Sheet 5s	104¾	104½

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Sep16	Last Sep15
3½s '47	101.2	101.3	101.2	101.3	101.4
1st 4¼s '47	102.6	102.6	102.5	102.6	102.6
4th 4¼s '38	103.2	103.6	103.3	103.5	103.4
US 3⅜s '47	102.1	102.1	102.1	102.1	102.2
US 3¾s '56	106.9	106.9	106.9	106.9	106.10
US 4s '54	108.11	108.11	108.10	108.10	108.15
US 4¼s '52	113.22	113.22	113.22	113.22	112.24

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	87	86¾
Agr Mtg Bk 7s '47	68½	68½
Akershus 5s '63	97¼	97¼
Alpine Mon Steel 7s '55	96	96
Antioquia 2d 7s '57	75	75
Antioquia 7s A '45	76	76
Antioquia 7s B '45	75	74½
Antioquia 7s D '45	75	75
Antioquia III	73½	73½
Antwerp 5s '58	98⅞	98½
Argentine 5½s '62	91	91
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	98¼	98
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	96½	96¼
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	96¼	96⅛
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	96	96
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	96¼	96¼
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	97½	97⅛
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	96¼	96
Australia 4½s '57	86⅝	86½
Australia 5s '55	88¾	88¼
Australia 5s '57	88½	88
Austria 7s ct	93¾	93¼
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	105¼	104¼
Austria Hydro 6½s rct	84	84
Austria (Upper) 6½s ret	91	91
Austria (Upper 7s '45	98½	98⅛
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	96½	95⅝
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	96	93½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	109¾	109⅝
Belgium (King) 7s '55	114¾	114⅝
Belgium (King) 7s '56	110¼	110⅛
Bergen (City) 6s '49	101½	101½
Bergen (City) 8s '45	110½	110½
Berlin 6s '58	87½	87¼
Berlin 6½s '50	95¼	95⅛
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	89⅞	89½
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	88⅜	88¼
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	90	88⅞
Berlin Elec 6s	83½	83½
Bolivia 7s '69	67	67
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	74	73½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	73½	73
Brazil (US) 8s '41	97	96¼
Brazil (US) 7s	85⅝	85⅝
Bremen 7s '35	102⅜	102⅜
Brisbane 5s '57	82½	82
Brisbane 5s '58	83½	82¼
Buenos Aires 6s '61	81¼	81⅛
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	84	84
Bulgaria 7s rcts '67	81	81
Bulgaria 7½s '68	86	84½
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	106	105½
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	91	91
Chile Bank 6s '62	87	86¾
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	87¾	87⅜
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '61	97⅜	97⅜
Chile (Rep) '63 ct	89	88¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	90	89¾
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	89½	89⅛
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	100	100
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	89½	89
Chilean Loan 7s	93	93
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	93	92
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	81½	81½
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	82	82
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	71¾	71¾
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	71⅝	71⅝
Con Agr 6½s rct	82¾	82
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	94	93¾
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	100	100
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	99⅞	99⅞
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	87	87
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	95⅛	95⅛
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	101¼	101
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	92¾	92¾
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	110¼	110⅛
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	111	111
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	94½	94½
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	100⅛	100⅛
Dresden 7s '45	99¾	99¾
Duke Power 6s '68	105⅝	105⅝
Dutch El 6s '47	103½	103½
Estonia RR Co 7s '54	105⅝	105⅜
Fiat 7s '46 war	90	90
Finland 5½s '58	85⅞	85⅞
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	93½	93½
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	98	98
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	100¾	100
Finnish A 6½s '54	94¾	94¾
French Nat 8s 7s '49	103⅜	103⅜
French (Rep) 7s '49	120¼	120½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125¾	125
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	95	95
German 7s '49	105½	105½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	80¼	75
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	79½	79¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	90	89⅞
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	92½	92½
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	95½	95½
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40 ex.w.	98¾	98¾
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65 rcts	85½	84¾
Good Hope L&SW 7s '45	94	93⅞
Greek 6s '63	86½	86⅛
Greek 7s '64	90¼	89¾
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	95	95
Hamburg 6s '46	93¾	93¾
Holland Am Line 6s '47	75	75
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	99½	99½
Irish Free State 5s '60	100	100
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	95	95
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	94¼	94
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	95¾	95¾
Italy (King) 7s '51	98¾	98¼
Jap (Con Fd) 6½s '50	97½	97½
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	98	97½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	105½	105¼
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s	93¾	93¾
Jugoslavia 5s '56	85	85
Karstadt 6s '43	73⅜	73½
Kreuger &Toll 5s '59 ww	98	97⅞
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	94¼	94¼
Lyons (City) 6s '34	105½	105½
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	105½	105½
Mex (Rep) 5s '45 A	23⅜	23⅜
Mex 4s small A '04	25	25
Mex 4s small A '10	18⅜	18⅜
Milan (City) 6½s '52	89½	89½
Minas Geraes 6½s ct	70⅜	69¾
Netherlands (King) 6s '72	104	104
New South Wales 5s '57	85⅞	85⅞
New South Wales 5s '58	86⅜	86⅜
Nord Rys 6½s '50	105½	105½
Norway Bank 5s ct	100¼	100¼
Norway Bank 5s '67	89½	89½
Norway (King) 5s '63	100½	100
Norway (King) 5½s '65	102⅜	102⅜
Norway (King) 6s '44	105½	105½
Norway (King) 6s '52	102¾	102¾
Oriental Dev 5½s '58 ct	92¾	92¾
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	92⅞	92⅞
Oslo (City) 5½s '48	100⅜	100⅜
Oslo (City) 6s '55	103¾	103
Oslo G&E 6s '63	98	98
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	98¾	98¾
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	104½	104½
Paulista Ry 1s '42	100⅜	100⅜
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	71¼	71⅛
Peru 6s '60	68¾	68
Peru 6

General Classified

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AGENTS WANTED

GARTSIDE IRON RUST SOAP removes ink, rust, chemical and many other stains; salesmen wanted trial 10c; a full size tube for 30c. A 577 Preston St. Philadelphia, Pa.

SELL 21-card $1 Christmas assortments, personal greetings, everyday cards; up to 100% profit; experience unnecessary; request samples. BOEHLA CO., Dept. S-12, Fitchburg, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 30 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the caliber indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WOMEN—Earn up to $7 daily; take orders children's, ladies' dresses and lingerie; no experience needed; pleasant, dignified, profitable work; spare or full time; commission basis; free dresses to producers. JANALENE, INC., Dept. 33 M4, Indianapolis, Ind.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

House-in-the-Pines

16 FUSTING AVE., CATONSVILLE, MD. Est. 1905. For rest or experienced care; harmonious, helpful home atmosphere. State license. Tel. Catonsville 333. Virginia Threadgill.

SHADOW LAWN

Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study; 6 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

REAL ESTATE

RANCHO SANTA FE estate; sale or rent; 6 bedrooms, 5 baths; 3-car garage; tennis, golf, swimming, riding. Address MISS P. L. NEFF, Box 41, Rancho Santa Fe, Calif.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

IF you are selling dresses, or anything pertaining to women—even if you are selling nothing else—you can certainly increase your income selling our imported costume jewelry direct to customer this fall; consignments of stock sent, no expense except express, liberal commission.

ERSKINE HILL
130 West 42nd St., New York City

SALESMEN WANTED

TRAVELING SALESMAN

Sideline—sell Hotelo Rug Shampoo to hotels where you stop; repeats; scores of N. Y. C. hotels using our product more than a decade; large commissions. JAMES B. McCOMB, 233 East 78th Street, N. Y. C.

INVENTOR—PATENTEE—MANUFACTURER

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON
107 Falmouth St. Tel. Commonwealth 4330
NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 2706
LONDON
2, Adelphi Terrace Tel. Temple Bar 1364
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opera Gutenberg 42.71
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.406
BERLIN
89A Unter den Linden Merkur 6323
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Bldg Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Bldg. Tel. Webster 7182
CLEVELAND
1499 Union Trust Bldg. Tel. Cherry 7699
DETROIT
3-101 General Motors Bldg. Tel. Empire 2099
KANSAS CITY
405 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
Van Nuys Bldg Tel. Trinity 2004
SEATTLE
350 Skinner Bldg Tel. Main 3904
ST. LOUIS
1775 Rlway Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 5173
PORTLAND, OREGON
1022 Am. Bank Bldg. Tel. Beacon 9395

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

Local Classified

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APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY, opposite Art Museum—Small kitchenette suites rents $40 and up; references. 454-458 Huntington Avenue, Boston.

BOSTON—Exclusive 1 and 2-room apartments; best location; Frigidaire and incinerators; references required. Apply OWNER, 210 to 214 Riverway. Phone Regent 3026-2979.

BOSTON, Back Bay, Overlooking Fenway—2-room kitchenette suites, $45 up. Apply to JANITOR, 204 Hemenway St.

Brookline Two-Family

MODERN, sunny, six-room apartment; sun parlor; with or without maid's room and bath; heated garage; desirable neighborhood; adult tenant. Phone OWNER evening, Beacon 5086.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—High class 4 rooms, steam heat, hot water, refrigeration; American adults only; reasonable rent. Apply 19 Hamilton Rd. Tel. Aspinwall 2804.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Exceptional apartment, 4 sunny rooms and bath, parquet floors, porch, garden, in home of owner; Bedford section; business women or couple; Christians. Phone Lafayette 7943-J, prior.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Unfurnished garden apartments; large airy rooms overlooking Fort Hamilton; 15 minutes city, 1½ blocks subway, 5 minutes golf course; reasonable. Shore Road 7188.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—4 and 5-room apartments including sun parlor; all improvements; rent reasonable. 150 North Munn Ave.

NEW YORK CITY, 206 West 69th—Modern, attractively decorated 3-room apartment, tiled bath, shower, steam, open fireplace, parquet floors. $55-$70; furnished $70.

N. Y. C., 103d, 250 West—Desirable 2-room apartment, bath, $100 monthly, including light and maid service; select tenancy. Hotel Alexandria. Clarkson 8300.

N. Y. C., 103d, 250 West—Attractive one-room apartment, bath, $70 monthly, including light and maid service; select tenancy. Hotel Alexandria. Clarkson 8300.

RIVERTON, N. J., Philadelphia suburb—Six-room apartment $65 monthly; beautiful surroundings; church convenient. 301 Bank Ave. Tel. 714.

AUTOMOBILE TRIPS

PARTY being organized to motor to Los Angeles, Calif., leaving week of October 1; reasonable rates. H. BRADLEY, 33 Park St., Malden 0384 (Mass.).

BULBS

Bulbs and Roots for Sale

Very choice Siberian Iris, purple and blue, dozen $2.50; rare varieties phlox, assorted colors, very fine, dozen $2.50; 25c extra for mailing. CLARA E. WAGEMANN, 65 North Main St., Rutland, Vt.

COUNTRY BOARD

MAPLE HILL INN
(in beautiful Westchester)
YORKTOWN HEIGHTS, N. Y. TEL. 250
For Rest and Recreation. Near Golf Course and Bathing. Reasonable Rates.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Blanche A. Freeman, Ridgewood, N. J.
Nelle Johnson, Kansas City, Mo.
Walter C. Schlange, Evansville, Ind.
J. W. Hodgen, Evansville, Ind.
Charles McEven, Toronto, Can.
Mrs. Margaret V. Payne, Bellevue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Donald Payne, Bellevue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mrs. Minnie Drabble, Saskatoon, Canada
Mrs. Alice M. Salter, Montreal, Canada
Mrs. Willella Haseltine, Chicago, Ill.
Harry D. Brown Jr., Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Mary S. Holt, Dixfield, Me.
Mrs. Edith D. Holt, Dixfield, Me.
Mrs. Clara Derleth, Decatur, Ill.
Hettie Wernsman, Patoka, Ill.
Mary A. Martin, Patoka, Ill.
Mrs. Gertrude L. Harris, Utica, N. Y.
Mrs. Mate G. Taylor
Jennie F. Todd, Chicago, Ill.
Lois Kidwell, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. R. F. Archibald, Miami, Fla.
Mrs. Gertrude R. Anderson, Harvey, Ill.
Mrs. Martha Dill, Harvey, Ill.
M. J. Dill, Harvey, Ill.
Alden Clifford Jr., Lowell, Mass.
Mrs. Edith K. Crankshaw, San Diego, Calif.
Miss Madeline Conkling, Peekskill, N. Y.
Philip Francesch, Peekskill, N. Y.
Mrs. C. M. Ratherhwack, Philadelphia, Pa.
C. M. Ratherhwack, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. H. W. Wright, Chicago, Ill.
H. W. Wright, Chicago, Ill.
Mary E. Reynolds, Providence, R. I.
Miss Isabelle A. MacKenzie, Lawrence, Kan.
Mrs. Elizabeth MacKenzie, Lawrence, Kan.
Mrs. Logan L. Van Zandt, Tulsa, Okla.
Wallace H. Dow, Palo Alto, Calif.

Local Classified Advertising

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DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKING, ALTERATIONS, REMODELING (Apt. S-C) 343 West 113th St., N. Y. C. Tel. Cathedral 2306.

GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED
Telephone Endicott 9630 for Appointment
NEW YORK CITY

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

A. B. C. REGISTRY (EMPLOYMENT AGENCY)
For Reliable Attendants
Cathedral 0845—New York City

ALICE M. RUDISILL
Commercial Opportunities for Men and Women
3 West 42rd St., N. Y. C. Penn. 6900

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 2234.

LOUISE G. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way. New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, corner 115 St. Cathedral 3381. New York City.

MRS. KEMP'S AGENCY
High grade colored maids; references.
3382 7th Ave., New York Audubon 2886

VOCATIONAL BUREAU, INC. (Est. 1920)—We serve Manhattan's finest firms with high-grade office help; register in person, 9-3 p. m. 108 W. 40th, New York City. Pennsylvania 5389

HARVARD SQUARE SERVICE BUREAU
30 Brattle Street, Cambridge, Mass.
High-grade domestic help, Univ. 5638

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

NINETY-PIECE Haviland China Dinner Set, serving 9, plain white, attractive gold border; an excellent buy. Vanderbilt 5090 (N. Y. C.).

HELP WANTED

WANTED AT ONCE—Cook and general houseman, Christian Scientist preferred, to serve in a private school for special children; houseman must have knowledge of cooking and be able to wait on table, care for furnaces and clean through the house. This is a permanent position in a year-round school. Only those thoroughly interested in doing their best for little children need apply. Address DEANWOOD SCHOOL, Box 271, Morristown, N. J. Tel. Morristown 2773.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WELLESLEY, MASS.—Maid for general housework; two adults, two children; no laundry. Telephone Wellesley 2110.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

DENTONIA
REST, STUDY, OR WITH CARE
TORONTO, ONT.
Mrs. L. Hetherington, 88 Dentonia Park Ave.

Tenacre Inc.

Tel. Princeton 755 Princeton, N. J.
Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Dining room furniture, Stickley made, fumed oak, table, buffet, china cabinet, 6 chairs; reasonable. Buckminster 2460.

HOUSES TO LET

PROVIDENCE, R. I., 48 Gladstone St.—8-room cottage, steam, Vulcan, shades, screens, oak floors; newly painted. Plantations 3675.

SUITABLE SMALL FAMILY of adults can secure very reasonable rent of furnished 10-room house for several months; on main line Boston & Albany railroad; trains every few minutes; 8 miles out in the Newtons; central to stores, churches, schools, etc.; family will be away for about 8 months. G-78, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 580 Fifth Ave. at 47th St., New York. Bryant 6853.

MOVING AND STORAGE

LONG distance moving, house to house moving, packing, shipping, storage; work guaranteed; 30 years' experience. N. E. AUTO VAN CO., N. Stacey, Mgr., 423 Brookline Ave., Boston. Asp. 2907, Unl. 3795-W.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner will rent part-time very attractive office. Room 1201, 18 E. 41st St. Telephone Lexington 1798.

N. Y. C., Salmon Tower, 11 West 42nd St.—Practitioner's office, part time. Inquire after 2 P. M., Room 1040.

PRACTITIONER'S office to sublet; light, cheerful private office in suite with established practitioner; mornings. ELLEN & JEFFERY, 33 West 42nd St., New York City.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Prices right; efficient work; will accept work in all the suburbs of Greater New York. SAMUEL ANDERSON, 2046 East 64th St. Navarre 7786.

PAINTING OR WASHING PAINT—Houses, stores cleaned, also windows. THOMAS G. TAYLOR, 73 Veronica Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. Flatbush 1328.

PAYING GUESTS

I AM offering the comforts and conveniences of my Virginia home to several elderly ladies (Christian Scientists preferred) who would appreciate harmonious surroundings. Write MRS. MACFARLANE, Broad Hall, New Market, Va.

RIDGEFIELD PARK, N. J.—Large single room in vicinity of New York; opportunity for rest and study; private home, pleasant surroundings; reasonable. 9 Euclid Avenue.

SILVER BIRCHES
LAKE RONKONKOMA, LONG ISLAND
Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation. Excellent cuisine and moderate prices. Oil burners and fireplaces in both houses. Charming garden. Booklet. Phone Ronk. 16.

THE GLADE
A rest home of refinement with every modern convenience, open all year round; full particulars sent on request. Address Ridgefield, Conn. Phone Ridgefield 724.

THE GUEST HOUSE
302 Eighth Avenue at Asbury Park, N. J.
Homelike, helpful atmosphere, wholesome table; ocean view; open all year. Tel. 162-J

PIANOS

BOSTON, MASS.—Private party leaving Boston Oct. 1st wishes to sell Kimball upright in good condition; reasonable. Tel. Ken. 7456.

REAL ESTATE

An Acre to Build a Log Cabin for Your Summer Camp
$900
Cabins Also Ready
Camp Sunny-Brook
IN HAPPY VALLEY
20 East 41st Street, New York City

CAMBRIDGE
Whitefield Hall

ATTRACTIVE apartments convenient to Harvard Square, Colleges, and Christian Science church.

Suites, Furnished or Unfurnished

New, fireproof: one to six rooms. Modern housekeeping facilities. Refrigeration, incinerators, servidors, laundry, spacious closets, fireplaces, etc. Hall service and cafe, also maids' service. Also suites in Mather Court, Concord Hall and Lexington Hall.

Apply THOMAS BURDETT, Mgr., 19 Garden St. Tel. University 2265, University 3994

LONG ISLAND
All the Assets of a Country Home
Complete five-room-and-bath apartment in private house surrounded by an acre of lawn and shade trees; 3 minutes' walk to station, 30 minutes to Penn. Station; furnished $150, unfurnished $125. EDITH L. SMITH, 60 East 42nd Street. Murray Hill 7080.

REST HOMES

VALE OF AVOCA
REST HOME IN FRUIT BELT
GARDEN OF CANADA
30 miles from Niagara Falls, where guests may enjoy quiet study, beautiful scenery, lovely country home; also permanent guests considered.
MRS. N. R. BRISCOE, Grimsby, Ont.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS., 34 Abbotsford Rd.—Large room near bath, open fireside; lady of means; permanent; board; also small room available 6 weeks; Christian Scientists preferred; references. Aspinwall 1822.

NEW YORK CITY—Room and board; small family; home atmosphere; Fordham Rd. subway station. MRS. A. DODWORTH, 2414 Creston Ave. Kelley 6080.

THE SAVOY 455 Columbus Ave., Boston. Weekly rates for permanent guests—single, $9, $12, $15; double $15, $18; suites of parlor, two bedrooms, bath, large closets, $24. All rooms with bath, telephone, free daily paper. Elevator, radio, downtown bus service. Excellent cafe. Phone KEN more 9043.

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 to $25 WEEKLY

TRANSIENTS $3 PER DAY UPWARD
New $500,000 hotel; private baths, luxuriously furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium, garage; beautiful view New York Harbor; 8 minutes Wall Street; breakfast 25 cents up, lunch 50 cents, dinner $1; also a la carte at rates that will surprise you.
HOTEL PIERREPONT
Pierrepont and Hicks Streets
Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Main 5500

ASK MISS ROLFE
Rooms in select homes $7.00 up
Vicinity Columbia University
504 W. 112th St., New York City Cathedral 9549

BOSTON, 180 Huntington Ave., Suite 3—Rooms in quiet home opposite church; permanent or transient; garage. S. J. S., Commonwealth 5162.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 1429 Union St.—Comfortable rooms with excellent beds in private home near I. R. T. subway; Christian Scientists preferred. Tel. Lafayette 2716.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Comfortable, sunny, furnished room for business woman; private home, near subway; privileges; reasonable. Decatur 2714-W.

N. Y. C., 600 West 140th Street (Apt. 12)—Large, pleasant room, adjacent to bath; convenient to bus and subway; homelike surroundings; business man. Edgecombe 8267.

N. Y. C., 3100 Broadway (123rd)—Sunny, newly decorated, neat, homelike, elevator; reasonable; business men preferred. Cathedral 7807 (Apt. 61).

NEW YORK CITY, West 85th St.—Desirable room in attractive apartment; exceptional opportunity. Phone for appointment, Circle 7897.

N. Y. C., 316 West 95th (51)—Room, desirable home, running water, shower, bright, airy; convenient to bus, subway, church.

NEW YORK CITY, 836 West 113th St. (Apt. 81)—Light, airy, single, double, connecting rooms in refined home; references.

PERSONALLY INSPECTED ROOMS
Secured for those needing homes
MRS. LILA PETIT
515 W. 110th St., N. Y. C. Tel. Cathedral 4365

PHILADELPHIA, PA., 4112 Pine St.—Double and single rooms; quiet, refined neighborhood; home atmosphere. Evergreen 6243.

SALESMEN WANTED

DIRECT MAIL SALESMAN
ADVERTISING
To be made a position of responsibility—requiring a young man, preferably unmarried, possessing true advertising sense—able to present his case briefly and convincingly, after being properly educated—able later to show initiative and carry his plans through to completion—able by his manner of approach to represent properly a well known mail advertising company; give full particulars, age, salary required for trial. G-73, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

LADIES for appointment selling; splendid commission and bonus. THE WARD-STILSON CO., Room 503, New Industrial Trust Co., Providence, R. I.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

WATCHMAKER
DIAMOND SETTER
seeks situation with New York City firm or REPAIR WORK to be done at home. CHARLES WERRO, 547 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

SECRETARY-COMPANION — Young woman, college graduate, teaching and business experience, seeks connection refined family; will combine secretarial work, supervision house, children, tutoring; Westchester preferred. GRAESKE, 545 West 111th, N. Y. C. (Apt. 4-F).

YOUNG WOMAN wishes part time position as companion or chaperone; excellent references. G-76, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUMMER BOARD

THE MOUNT AIRY
in the beautiful Somerset Hills; home atmosphere; 10-acre estate; sports convenient; private library; reasonable rates.
Box 225, Bernardsville, N. J. Tel. 255

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, Tenor—Teacher of singing and speaking voice for stage, church, radio and talking pictures. Studio, 161 No. Franklin St., Hempstead, N. Y. Tel. 2913 Hemp.

ELIZABETH THESLOF STUDIOS
Speaking and Singing Scientifically Taught
106 W. 72nd St., N. Y. C. Tel. Susquehanna 5730

MISS FRY'S STUDIO
Instruction in piano at the home or studio by Josephine Fry. Modern methods. Dancing includes limbering, ballet, toe, tap, ballroom. Semi-private lessons with Dora-Mae Fry. Beechknoll Road, Forest Hills, N. Y. Blvd. 7184.

TO LET—FURNISHED

BOSTON, 216 Hemenway St.—3-room furnished apartment overlooking Fenway. Kenmore 3538.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Flatbush, "The Regent," 325 East 21st St.—2 and 3-room, furnished in good taste; $75-$80. KUNKEL, Flatbush 2453.

N. Y. C., 103d, 250 West—Desirable 1 and 2-room apartments with bath. $17.50 weekly and up. Select tenancy. HOTEL ALEXANDRIA. Clarkson 8300

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

Be sure and visit the
NEW FASHION ESPLANADE
at
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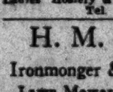

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DAILY FEATURES

A Quotation for Today

IF ONE man conquer in battle a thousand times ten thousand men, and if another conquer himself, he is the greatest of conquerors.—BUDDHA.

In Lighter Vein

City Folks

"What is the difference between a practical and a theoretical farmer?"

"A theoretical farmer," answered Farmer Corntossel, "is one that insists on tryin' to make a livin' off the farm, an' a practical one jest faces the inevitable an' turns the place over to summer boarders."—*Washington Star.*

"Junior, meet your father, he's an endurance flier."—*Life*

Mistaken Identity

An amusing incident occurred during Lord Byng's recent visit to South Africa. He was sitting in the lounge of his hotel opposite a lady who had with her a little dog called "Bingo."

Lord Byng, a lover of dogs, patted the little animal, and when he got up to leave it started to follow him. Whereupon, the lady, unaware of his identity, called out, "Bing, you silly, where do you think you're going? Come back here at once, sir?"

His lordship turned round sharply, and regarded the lady with a look of amazement. Then, as the dog, obeying its mistress's summons, ran back to her, its tail between its legs, he realized the situation, and burst out laughing.

The lady's confusion, when one of the other guests explained the situation to her, can be imagined.—*Montreal Star.*

Moving Day

He was observed taking frequent short rides on a tramcar over the same penny section. He was accompanied each time by big parcels.

At last one conductor remonstrated with him. "What's the idea, keeping on blocking up my platform like this?"

"Well," came the reply, "There's only the mangle and piano to come now."—*Pearson's Weekly*

Cautious Approach

Neighbour: "Is this your ball, Tommy?"

Tommy: "Any windows or anything broken?"

Neighbour: "No."

Tommy: "Thank you. "It's mine."—*Montreal Daily Star.*

Appropriate

Floorwalker (presenting customer): "This man is a night watchman, he's looking for a bed."

Clerk: "This way to the day beds, sir."

True to Type

"Who is that fellow over there stuffing himself?"

"Oh, that's our local taxidermist!"

Brevities

London Humorist: An American electrical engineer claims to have perfected a "robot" man which can walk up and down, carry articles, and obey the human voice. The model husband seems to have arrived at last.

Macon Telegraph: So far none of the publicity-seeking youngsters have thought to put on a garden hoeing or a lawn sprinkling contest, either one of which would make page one with a loud wallop.

Bystander: The next international parley may include a demand from Great Britain for some sort of parity with Bobby Jones.

San Francisco Chronicle: A statesman is a man who wonders what is best for the nation; a politician wonders how to please the folks back home.

A Word a Day

Haughtiness

How the "gh" got into this word has long puzzled students of words, for the immediate predecessor of our word was the Middle English *hautem*, "loud, arrogant," with the suffix "ness," producing a form *hautinness*, but often written *hauteness*. This latter was, of course, easily misdivided into haute-ness, and, perhaps, as Skeat points out, the spelling was influenced by naughti-ness. The Middle English form is traceable back through the Old French *haut*, "high, lofty," to the Latin *altus*, "high."

We use "haughtiness" to designate the quality of being disdainfully or contemptuously proud, supercilliously arrogant, arising from pride of birth or station.

Haugh'-ti-ness is accented on the first syllable, sound *augh* as the *o* in *orb*, *i* as in *it*, *e* as in *end*.

"The lofty looks of man shall be humbled, and the haughtiness of men shall be bowed down, and the Lord alone shall be exalted in that day." (Isaiah 2:11)

Note: First choice in Webster's new International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor.

Odds and Ends

First Railway Mail

According to the Post Office Department, United States mail was first carried by railroad on Aug. 25, 1835. A railway between Washington, D. C., and Baltimore, Md., inaugurated the mail service on that day.

Origin of Riding Comfort

John Dunlop invented the pneumatic tire in 1887. The tire consisted of rubber tubing, covered with canvas, which was cemented to the wheel.

Lawyers and Signers

Among the 56 signers of the Declaration of Independence, the occupation of lawyer predominated, 26 of them belonging to that profession.

In Scotland

Street collections of all kinds are to be banned in Glasgow after the end of this year.

Refreshment

Chicago

IT WAS an exceedingly warm day and a guest at the Chicago Beach Hotel felt grateful for the lake breeze that found its way intermittently through her bedroom windows. Then the thought came to her that there were others who were not getting that breeze—for instance, the workers in the basement package room. She immediately ordered a generous portion of ice cream sent to them. For this she was thanked and the incident was closed.

Weeks later as she got off the bus near the hotel a young man spoke to her: "I want to thank you again for the ice cream you sent us — you haven't any idea what it meant to us fellows to know that someone thought of us—even a dog recognizes kindness and will follow the stranger that shows it."

This same woman frequently gives "parties" for small groups of her many friends. Sometimes the refreshments are quite simple, and sometimes more elaborate, but always in such abundance that close friends laughingly reprove her for extravagance. She smiles, but says nothing, and when the party is over calls a bell boy to distribute refreshments to the waiters, the elevator boys and the telephone girls—all of whom, she feels, have had a share in making her party a success.

The Children's Corner

Smiling Playground

DADDY had been spending every evening working on the playground back of the new house. The children had helped too—Billy carried nails while Bobby held the hammer, and Daddy said it was really surprising what a lot of help a pair of four-year-old twins could be when they were interested. At last it was completed, and the children for blocks around agreed that it was wonderful. Daddy had made swings and a slide and a teeter-totter, a trapeze, and the dearest little playhouse for which the girls planned to make rag rugs and curtains, and Daddy said that later he would have time to build some furniture for it.

"Now, children"—Mother had come out to see and admire—"you surely should be happy with a playground like this, and the only thing I ask is that you don't quarrel over any of the things."

"Oh, of course not," agreed all four at once, and then Jean, the eldest, suddenly gave a jump and a squeal. "Mother, I've got an idea—let's give it a name—oh, let's call it 'Smiling Playground.'"

"Why, that's lovely," agreed Mother, "and it will be a name that will carry quite a responsibility with it, for you'll all want to do as it says."

So Daddy made a sign with nice lettering that said "Smiling Playground" on it—and then Jean had another idea.

"Now, Daddy, please make one of those faces like you did for me once that is all smiling one way, and it is all cross and frowning if you turn it upside down." So Daddy made the face as Jean directed, and it was nailed above the sign.

"Oh, isn't he funny!" laughed Billy and Bobby.

"Now"—Mother was going back into the new house where so many things needed to be done—"don't forget what the sign says."

For several days the children played for hours at a time on the swings, teeter and slide, and when a little tired the girls brought out the rag bags and all would tear rags for the rugs which they were to make for the playhouse. Mother, busy with rugs and furnishings for her own new house, smiled to herself as she looked out now and then at the happy group. Then suddenly the happiness and joy which pervaded the backyard seemed to have taken wings and flown away. Mother heard loud angry words, and as she went to the door Billy and Judy were pulling and jerking on one end of a long piece of cloth, while Jean and Bobby at the other end were pulling equally hard, and each of the four declaring loudly and emphatically it was his or her own.

"Oh, children," Mother said quickly. "Come here at once—now each of you go to your own rooms and stay till I call you." Then Mother slipped out and turned around the face that Daddy had made so that instead of a funny laughing face it was all frowns and ugly cross lines. Then she took down the "Smiling

"Daddy, Please Make a Face That Is All Smiling One Way and All Cross and Frowning If You Turn It Upside Down," Said Jean.

Playground" sign, and after putting it away, called the children outside.

"I want you to see what your quarreling did to the lovely playground Daddy made for you children," was all she said. They looked first at the swings, slide, trapeze and teeter—they were just the same, and all were wondering what Mother meant when Judy pointed to the face on the sign. "Mother, he isn't nice now!"

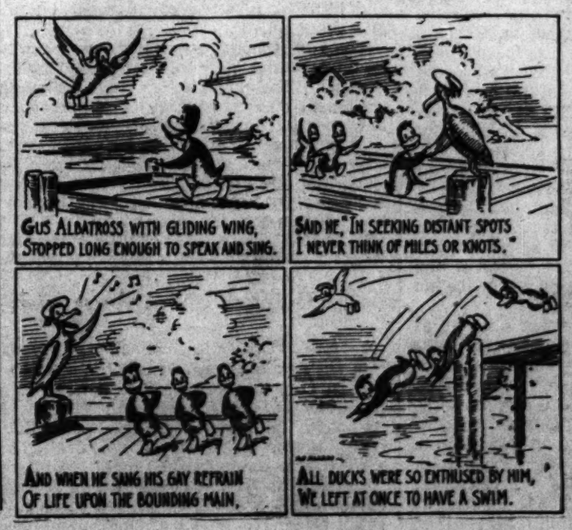
"Oh, no, he's ugly," said Billy and Bobby. "And our sign that said, 'Smiling Playground,' is gone," broke in Jean, excitedly.

"Well, we couldn't have that sign over your heads when you were quarreling, could we? And the funny little face just went away and hid, and one came instead who looks as you children did," said Mother.

"Mother, we'll never quarrel in Smiling Playground again if we can have the funny laughing face and our sign back again," they all promised earnestly. "We don't like to play with this face looking down at us."

So the happy face and the sign were restored, and all through the summer if Billy or Bobby or Jean or Judy would sometimes forget and be a bit cross, one of the others would quickly point to the funny laughing face, and all would be happy again.

The Adventures of Waddles


GUS ALBATROSS WITH GLIDING WING,
STOPPED LONG ENOUGH TO SPEAK AND SING.
SAID HE, "IN SEEKING DISTANT SPOTS
I NEVER THINK OF MILES OR KNOTS."
AND WHEN HE SANG HIS GAY REFRAIN
OF LIFE UPON THE BOUNDING MAIN,
ALL DUCKS WERE SO ENTHUSED BY HIM,
WE LEFT AT ONCE TO HAVE A SWIM.

Spelling Puzzle

You have heard of spelling bees. Here are three insects that spell. Their names can be spelled with three letters. By placing these names in the correct places, finish the incomplete words.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to North American Cities Puzzle:

Ottawa, Detroit, Montreal, Chicago, Mexico, New York, New Orleans, San Francisco, Boston.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1930

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Down to Actualities at Geneva

THE British delegation to the eleventh Assembly of the League of Nations has rendered an incalculable service by bringing to Geneva, and incidentally to the whole European political scene, a profound sense of actualities. The last few months European politics have teemed with illusions, even with panic. Ever since the London conference, petty misconceptions have prevailed. For a time France and Italy, it is currently reported, were actually allowing themselves to believe that war was the only means of adjusting their national policies. Finally Aristide Briand's proposal of a European federation led to speculations which left even responsible statesmen in a haze.

The Assembly opened its sessions amid a feeling of excited and expectant uncertainty. The Briand proposal, however full of promise it may be for the ultimate future of the Continent, produced an immediate feeling of doubt. The Assembly didn't know where it was going. M. Briand himself on the second day pronounced a discourse which left the statesmen more puzzled than ever. Then came the great opportunity of Arthur Henderson, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and he utilized it to the full. With a refreshingly frank and comprehensive statement of British policy he brought the Assembly back to solid earth.

Disarmament is a primary and imperative obligation, he said, and public opinion is growing cynical in the face of broken promises to disarm. Obligations of the League and the nations, security treaties, pacts of renunciation, pledges of assistance, are all very well but utterly devoid of political verisimilitude if unaccompanied by effective disarmament. Therefore, Mr. Henderson declared, the British Government is unwilling to make effective any more such treaties until a general disarmament agreement has been drafted. His declaration set forth the firmest position yet taken by any British Government in answer to the old French argument that full guarantees of security in the form of mutual political undertakings must precede disarmament.

Mr. Henderson affirms that disarmament itself provides genuine security. In this thesis he presents the views not only of his own Labor Cabinet but also those of the Liberal and Conservative Parties. Likewise many nations in Europe, the British Dominions, and the United States agree most heartily. Germany naturally rallies to the cause of disarmament, for it is already considerably disarmed. Italy too pays firm devotion to the ideal of universal disarmament. Therefore, Mr. Henderson speaks with strong support at his back.

Following his lead it seems likely the chief occupation of the eleventh Assembly of the League—if it can escape from its overloaded agendas—will be to advance the work of disarmament. The meeting of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission is scheduled for early November. The commission is pledged to call a general disarmament conference in 1931. Then nations with land and air forces will be obliged to justify their retention. A "show-down" will be in order.

Toilers of the Undersea

POPULAR imagination, whether juvenile or adult, kindles irresistibly at the mention of a treasure hunt, and when the search involves probing the silent mysteries of the ocean bed, the struggle may reach Homeric—or possibly, rather, Wagnerian—proportions. True, the object of the quest may be merely discredited lucre, as the booming refrain of Loder's old-time ballad, "The Diver," reminds us. Moreover, the beneficiaries entitled to the recovered specie may bear the utterly unromantic title of underwriter. Nevertheless, human nature loves adventure, and the spectacle of the diver matching his skill with the mighty ocean will arouse the lurking Siegfried in every reader of the daily press.

But rarely until the present day has the public's natural curiosity in the work of the diver been adequately satisfied. Ever since Emperor Charles V, 400 years ago, watched an intrepid Greek go under water in his newly invented "aquatic kettle," the diver-hero has had to be his own bard, and his bardic output has been meager. Today, the press, with its keenly developed flair for the romantic, keeps as watchful an eye on the diver as on the explorer of the unknown in any form, whether it be polar ice or desert sands, and the manner in which the public has thus been allowed to follow each move of the salvage crew in its remarkable feat in locating and searching the sunken liner Egypt off the coast of France has enabled the divers of the Italian salvage boat Artiglio to add a new classic to the glorious annals of sea lore.

After eight years of search—what a lesson to humanity in patient, persistent effort!—a runaway surface buoy got entangled in some submerged object, and the diver, encased in turret-shaped shell, groped his way down to the semidarkness of 400 feet to investigate. A seaweed-covered mass loomed on the ocean floor. Gradually there appeared part of a taffrail. Word was telephoned aloft that a steamer lay there, setting speculations rampant as to whether this might be the 8000-ton Peninsular & Oriental liner that collided and sank thereabouts in a fog May 20, 1922, while on its way to Bombay.

Two more divers descended, for every hour was valuable in a calm sea, and storm or swell might defer the salvage work till next year. Then were found hydraulic cranes, funnels, deckhouse and davits. Every inch of the Egypt was known to the salvage men. The identity was proved. Down went the grapnel, tore off the deckhouse roof, dynamite assisting. Marvels of ingenuity attended every move. Finally up came the half-ton safe, first installment of an expected $5,000,000 worth of gold and silver down in the strong room.

Modern invention shares in the glory of this achievement, for without such new inventions as the oxygen-equipped diving-shell that eliminates all trouble with changing pressures, and the perfected communication between diver and surface man, the exploit would probably never have been attempted at sixty-five fathoms depth. But behind all the mechanical devices lies the consummate seamanship, the indomitable courage and the unflagging perseverance of the man who braves the ocean depths, and the popular imagination will never cease to thrill when—

> In the caverns deep of the ocean cold,
> The diver is seeking a treasure of
> gold . . . .
> Walking alone,
> Walking alone in the depths of the sea.

For Defense of the Public

CRIME waves may come and go, but one contributor to them goes placidly on—the criminal's "mouthpiece" or lawyer. There are many splendid men among professional criminal lawyers, but there are also many who will and do go to any extreme—while claiming their course is ethical—to gain an acquittal for their client, even though they have no doubt that he is guilty. The effect on criminal jurisprudence is deplorable.

Dangerous criminals have been turned loose on the public through several channels—political pressure on the courts, sentimental juries, deliberate bribery, technicalities and the legal trickery and cleverness of some lawyers. An example of this is the case of the two men on trial for the same crime. Every lawyer in the courtroom knew they had both engaged equally in the crime. Yet one had a clever criminal lawyer, and he not only obtained the freedom of his client, but succeeded in throwing the entire blame for the crime on the other suspect, who received a long prison sentence.

The spread of crime and the growth of criminal rackets seldom constitute an indictment of the police. More often than not, the police arrest their man, but to get him convicted is another thing. Such a case is to be found in the St. Louis police records of a gangster arrested 450 times and never convicted. Every large city has similar examples.

The solution of the crime problem is not more severe sentences. It is surer conviction. Surer conviction cannot be obtained without elimination of technicalities which unscrupulous lawyers use to delay and block justice.

One radical remedy which has been proposed is the public defender, an official chosen to defend—for the state—every suspect, regardless of social position or influence, prosecuted—for the state—by the public prosecutor. Many cities have what they call a "public defender," but he is usually only an attorney named by the court to defend suspects who are unable to pay for counsel. But many who would remove present abuses favor a public defender who would defend all equally, whether pauper or industrial magnate. Such a plan, they believe, would eliminate the unscrupulous criminal lawyer by eliminating the occupation of all criminal lawyers, and would go far toward lifting the courts from the blight of political interference. Many objections have been raised to this plan, but the evil has become so grievous that there is a growing disposition to consider even a radical remedy.

A New China in Buildings

THE plans drawn by Henry Killam Murphy for a new capital for China put down on blue prints a picture of the slow but very tangible progress being made today in the Far East. The modern city which is proposed to be built at Nanking with generous public parks, airports, restricted government, commercial and residential districts, will be true to the æsthetic genius of the Chinese race and yet reveal all the great social and political changes of the new era.

To understand what this means one has only to compare Mr. Murphy's plans with his inspiration, Peking, the capital of the later Mings and of the Manchus. The heart of the old empire was the Forbidden City—imperial pavilions and gardens surrounded by huge red walls with immense gates always heavily guarded. The palace walls were higher and more strongly defended than the outer walls of the city itself and inclosed a splendor which was actually forbidden and unknown to the millions living in poverty close at hand and contributing their labor and taxes to make its astounding luxuries possible. The golden-roofed city was built for one person and one person only, the Emperor. When he came out of his stronghold, the people must go into their houses, put hangings before their doors and not look into the street under certainty of dire punishment.

The government center of the new capital will lie on a rolling plain below Purple Mountain to the east of the old Nanking. Walls are worse than useless around modern cities and of course no new ones will be built. Compromises and mistakes have been made and may be made again, but already we see a great step ahead when we consider first the Forbidden City with its fear and selfishness and then the plans for the new Nanking calling for an open city with a Congress Hall to seat 3000, a place of pilgrimage and work where a nation may learn self-government.

Doing Without Reviewers

A NEW venture in publishing is promised by the firm of Ernest Benn, Ltd., which is about to put onto the market a novel series of pamphlets under the general title of "Benn's Samplers." Each of these pamphlets contains substantial extracts from more than 150 authors whose works are published by Messrs. Benn, and includes a voucher with which the purchaser can obtain any Benn book at eighteen pence below the retail price. The object of these pamphlets is to persuade the reading public to test writers for themselves, instead of relying so much on the opinions of reviewers.

Reviewers are frequently, indeed, notoriously wrong. In fact, most of the critical reviewers who have achieved any sort of lasting fame have done so by being magnificently and extravagantly absurd. Lord Brougham, for example, when Byron's earliest poems were issued entirely failed to perceive any promise in them. The reception that was accorded to Keats has become proverbial. Gifford, in the Quarterly Review, doubted whether Keats really was the author of "Endymion," since it was hardly likely that "any man in his senses would put his real name to such a rhapsody." Wordsworth fared little better, and even the compliments that were paid him were not altogether flattering. Thus, the Edinburgh Review in its gentlest mood could only bring itself to admit that the "Lyrical Ballads" were "deservedly popular, in spite of their occasional vulgarity, affectation, and silliness," and went on to remark that two of his subsequently most famous lines, the concluding ones of the "Ode to Duty," "seem to be utterly without meaning."

But perhaps the most extraordinary criticism that a work of genius has ever received is the review with which the Quarterly greeted "Jane Eyre." The critic found in this novel "a murmuring against the comforts of the rich and against the privations of the poor," and "a proud and perpetual assertion of the rights of man," that struck him as being both dangerous and wicked, and concluded that "Jane Eyre" was essentially a literary version of Chartism.

Perhaps the public would make a better judge than the professional critics, after all.

"I Mean"; "Of Course"; "You Know"

HOW many of us will dare to side with the correspondent of the London Times who complains of people who "pepper" their talk with "useless expressions"? "I mean," "Of course," "You know," "You see," "Say," are examples of the surplus sounds with which space in conversation is filled. Some may be reassured to know that, while one correspondent attacks them as irritating signs of a vacant mentality, another defends them as pauses used in speech much as a chord is often struck in music.

Ideally we might be willing to agree with the fastidious critic of our daily talk. But in that case, if we are to be consistent about it, we must prepare for a social revolution. Half of the formalities of everyday speech and action, "Thank you," "Glad to meet you," for instance, have lost the meaning they may once have had.

If it is objected that such expressions have at least the significance of courtesy, of how much of the babble of a drawing room, with which pauses are avoided, can this be said?

It is the same in much that is formally written. Every young English officer during the war had to learn to conclude his official reports to his senior: "I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant"—though often he was utterly unconscious of the "honor."

There may be truth in the maxim that speech is silver and silence is golden—but silver is often handy, especially when gold has passed out of currency. It would scarcely be desirable to submit all the words we speak to the judgment of exacting critics as we would a prize essay. A person who speaks with labored preciseness is like a lecturer at the dinner table—he strikes one as a pedant. A mere chatterer may be tiresome, but not more tiresome than the person incapable of spontaneity. Better a few "useless expressions" than that natural expression should be hampered through fear of them.

Rural or Suburban Simplicity

THE town of Dracut, Mass., which abuts on Lowell so that one scarcely knows where Lowell ends and Dracut begins, has an announced tax rate for 1930 of $44.60 per $1000. The town of Monroe, also in Massachusetts, but near no large city—nor even a small one for that matter—advanced its rate this year 20 cents, making the new rate $6.50.

These contrasting examples set forth sharply the costs of living in close proximity to a city in the 100,000 population class against those of living in a small, remote country village. The question follows naturally, Do the benefits differ as much as the costs?

This year's census shows a decided moving away from the cities to surrounding towns. The suburbs are making the gains. The reason is, of course, the automobile which makes it possible for a man to live in the country and to enjoy his chickens and his fresh corn and beans and all the other things that go to make rural life a delight, yet still to be able to get to his work in the city as quickly and often much more comfortably than while a resident of the city itself.

But apparently he is paying for these privileges. When the average city man gives up his urban comforts for residence in the near-by small town, he finds certain things lacking to which he has long been accustomed and he at once sets up his demands for these conveniences. If enough of him and his kind attend the town meetings they can usually get what they want. Of course someone has to pay for it, and, in the end it is John Citizen, himself. The tax rate of Dracut is an indication of this.

It may be that the Dracuts are much better places in which to live than are the Monroes, but somehow a number of persons will fancy that certain discomforts which the lower tax rate would indicate, would be more than balanced by the simplicity, and the peace that comes from such simplicity, in a small country village.

Editorial Notes

It is hoped that the highway safety campaign which lasted through August in the six New England states has convinced a few more reckless drivers that not even the most aggravating backseat driver is as great a menace as carelessness in the front seat.

By raising the minimum height of its patrolmen one-half inch, New York City is trying to lengthen the arm of the law considerably more than that.

Encouraging news comes from Madison, Wis., that 1360 convicts are to receive a chance for education. Prison reform in a practical form!

Climbing Kearsarge

NEW HAMPSHIRE'S jewels may best be seen from a mountain top. And what summit better than Kearsarge? New Hampshire liked the name so well that she bestowed it upon two of her most charming peaks, one in the vicinity of North Conway and the other near Lake Sunapee. It was the Sunapee Kearsarge we climbed, because the journey could be done between breakfast and lunch, and because a fair mountain road permits an automobile to come within one mile of the top.

In the mile you rise 1100 feet, and in places the grade is so stiff that rubber soles have difficulty in keeping you on the ledge. Otherwise you wind in and out of pines and firs with the smell of the balsam lingering in the air, jerk your way along a trail, over the dry bed of a stream, up cliffs, over fallen trees, keeping half-obliterated arrows in sight until you catch a glimpse of a slender steel structure, surmounted by a glass box, and draw a long breath.

The top!

No one mistakes the meaning of the lookout. Nor the cairn erected by boys in a mood of achievement. Nor the heap of stones piled by men in sheer imitation. Nor the wide vistas below, the lakes—shining gems in a setting of green—the farmhouses and barns well stocked with hay, cattle grazing contentedly in fields, sheep nosing on distant hillsides, stunted pines near by, and tall pines far away, clouds like white horses resting in the sky, peak upon peak shouldering above each other. The top of the mountain is unmistakable. It is the one place where every man feels like a solitary monarch, with the countryside hushed at his feet.

On top of Kearsarge, half hidden by a cliff that plays tricks with the thermometer, is a cabin. There the firewarden eats and sleeps, his wife his only companion. Sunny days make the lookout pleasant, but a cabin, sometimes registering 110 in the sun, becomes stifling, forcing Mrs. Firewarden to the lookout stairway to catch the breeze. At other times she accommodates weary travelers with root beer and post cards—nothing else.

* * *

"I would rather carry an extra egg, or an extra loaf of bread up the mountain, than a magazine," says the firewarden, who has to bear upon his back twice a week the food and raiment required, and who has to bring from down the steep slopes every drop of water consumed. Such a job drives home the lesson of thrift. Potatoes are boiled in the skin. No waste, no useless baggage; no trifles. Here the economist may learn what primitive transportation means. But with all its drawbacks, the firewarden's task is faced with equanimity and joy.

"I never tire of the scenery here," he says. "There are changes every day. Sunapee Lake" (it then resembled a splash of silver glistening in the sun) "never looks the same twice. When the sky is cloudy the colors change. And my work keeps me constantly on the watch."

"How many fires have you reported so far this year?"

"Forty-six. And I don't think I've missed any. One day I was too smart. I saw a wisp of smoke rising from a point near New London. I called the blacksmith shop, only to get a reply, amid a roar of laughter, that the smoke I saw was coming from a tire he was fixing on a wagon wheel. The joke was on me."

The mist hung low over the valleys and remote villages, for it was a warm day, but the view for twenty or thirty miles was probably one of the grandest in the State. Conversation in such circumstances tends to be reminiscent.

"People ask me if the lightning troubles me," the firewarden resumed. "The fact is lightning, so far as I know, has never hit a steel lookout in this State. Nor in any other, to the best of my knowledge. When a storm breaks it usually splits on the mountain, going off in two directions. Sometimes it comes from the north. Then it strikes hard, and the cabin rocks." Steel cables rope the cabin down, otherwise such a flimsy wooden framework would be at the mercy of a gale that might carry it off as the wind plays with a toy balloon.

Everybody who climbs Kearsarge records the fact in a visitors' book. But before a visitors' book was thought of and when stagecoaches performed what automobiles do today, hardy men took other means of putting beyond the shadow of a doubt their claims of having attained the summit. How otherwise account for the inscriptions carved in the face of the rock? Simeon Abbott reached the summit in 1832, and all the storms of a century have failed to obliterate or even dim the record of his achievement, chiseled in beautiful characters. If Simeon ever came to anything of note, New Hampshire history is silent on the fact, but his name goes down to posterity just the same. So does that of another ardent mountaineer who essayed the climb in 1821.

* * *

To some the firewarden's job would be lonesome. No movies, no radio, no organized entertainment. Sport? Sport aplenty. What more exciting than timing youths climbing the rugged mile. You know the journey has been done in nineteen minutes. That's the record. But that was done by men who knew every inch of the road. How long will the two youths take who have just emerged from their car? Watch them. You can always tell fast climbers by the start they make. They shed their sweaters, exchange a word, and then . . .

They're off.

Up they come. One minute gone. It's 10:16. They rustle through the brush. Out of sight. 10:20. Waiting. 10:25, 10:30, 10:35. The record is safe. Still . . . they emerge from the woodland. Now clearly in sight, stepping lively over rocks, their hair dripping, faces glowing. They make direct for the lookout. In two minutes they mount the stairway, are met with a merry "Greetings" from the warden and to their surprise learn that they have "done" Kearsarge in twenty-two minutes, just three minutes short of the record. To their astonishment they find that an exact report of their time was kept, and stimulated by the closeness with which they came to the best time for the distance, they vow, another year, to attempt to beat the record.

Sport?

Lots of it. But the firewarden, a native of the countryside upon which he now looks out and to which he, with the vision of verdant land that every true New Hampshire youth carries with him, and that makes him always return from more distant parts, would no doubt prefer to be seen in a less exciting light, and therefore we leave him, alert, watchful, calm, a resigned look in his eyes, with the thought that there resides the true

Patience on a Monument.

W. W. C.

From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

BERLIN

IN THE first half of the present year Berlin was visited by 116,566 foreigners. America was represented by 67,566, England by 9550, Poland by 9359 and Sweden by 8059. From the Far East were fewer visitors than usual, hardly amounting to 2000. The importance of foreign visitors is everywhere stressed as instrumental in raising the country's financial condition. The Berliner Tageblatt calls attention to the recent statement of Dr. Münch, Swiss Minister of Economics, that without a prosperous influx of foreign visitors Swiss economics would gradually lapse into poverty, and adds that this does not apply to Switzerland alone.

Berlin Host to Many Visitors

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A novel plan for the employees of the Ministry of Posts has recently been put into operation and is proving very successful. In the early morning hours a long corridor in the building is filled twice weekly with men and women in gymnasium suits "doing exercises," i. e., punching the ball, running races and otherwise enjoying energetic movement for three-quarters of an hour. All the employees from the highest to the lowest participate in the exercises. This innovation has the hearty approval of Minister Schaetzel, head of the post office department.

Postal Employees "Exercise"

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The game of "swing ball," invented by the Hanover Gymnastic School, has already become very popular. The method of procedure is the following: a light air-filled ball is fastened to the middle of a rope several feet long; there are two contestants, each of whom takes hold of one end of the rope and tries to manipulate it in such a manner that the ball strikes the opponent. There must be sufficient slack for the rope to enable the ball to reach each player easily. Each touch counts one point and the number determining the victory is settled beforehand. The game is played very fast and demands a quick eye and hand, and also calls for great agility in dodging. The fun grows fast and furious and the game is particularly enjoyable on a cold day.

"Swing Ball" Has Become Popular

* * *

The regular air service operating between Berlin and Leipzig is one of the most active here, many men who have business in the hustling Saxon city using the airplane in preference to the train. Leipzig is one of the most interesting and enterprising cities in the whole of Germany; it is a city of contrasts and never dull like many provincial towns. There is always something going on in Leipzig, while its permanent possessions are above criticism. It owns what is fondly believed by the citizens to be the largest railway station in Europe; certainly it is of very great dimensions; the State Library is one of the richest and best organized in existence, while the Gewandhaus concerts, whose conductor was formerly Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, and the Music School are still as famous in another way as the great fairs. Leipzig is the center of the German book trade and the seat of the supreme law courts. In the eleventh century it was a little village that was called Lipzk. The latest thing of interest there was the commemoration of the two thousandth anniversary of Virgil's birth, a number of the ancient poet's manuscripts that had never before been publicly shown being on exhibit in the university library, as well as some of the oldest specimens of papyri extant.

Leipzig a City of Contrasts

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Not many people are aware that no inconsiderable trade in ivory is carried on between Germany and India and that Berlin is the center of activity. The large cellar of a house in the heart of the city is packed from floor to ceiling with the tusks of the elephant. Indian elephants being more easily tamed than the African species, the latter are more hunted for the sake of their ivory. Even the natives of India, it appears, cannot obtain all the ivory they need for ornaments in their own country and thus have to procure it from Africa via Europe. Ivory carving and turning is carried on to a large extent in Germany; there are two small towns whose population earn almost their entire living with this occupation. In Dresden and Berlin are also many ivory workers and all the purchasers of the raw material come to the Berlin cellar. Mammoth tusks, which have undergone thousands of years beneath snow and ice without injury, are said to be the hardest and thus most suitable for billiard balls, but under the Soviet Government the export of these tusks, which mainly come from Siberia, has been much restricted. The sale of ivory, however, in the Berlin cellar on the largest scale is for the manufacture of piano keys and it is known to all piano makers in the country.

Berlin Center of Ivory Trade

* * *

Reinerz, a noted little bathing place in Silesia which was founded by Frederick the Great, warns motorists against too great speed in a terse and original manner. At the entrance to the town wooden figures of policemen are placed pointing to a sign: "Twenty-five kilometers or twenty-five marks!"

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

A Watermelon Weighing 160¾ lbs.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

An editorial note in the Monitor of August 25 referred to ". . . the 128-pound watermelon, believed to be the largest ever grown . . ." May I call to your attention that the prize-winning melon of the watermelon festival in Hope, Ark. (an annual affair), in 1929 weighed 152 pounds plus; in 1928 143½ pounds, etc.

Moreover, according to a recent Associated Press dispatch, the title aspirant from Hempstead County to the watermelon championship this year weighed 160¾ pounds.

So you see "Jumbo" watermelons are a habit in Arkansas, and a melon of a mere 128 pounds isn't nearly the largest ever grown!

It is said that plans are being made to take this 160¾-pound melon to Boston in October as Arkansas' official watermelon delegate to the American Legion convention.

El Dorado, Ark. (MISS) RUTH ALICE WILSON.

"Golfetta" or "Golflet"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

You ask for a name for the miniature golf. May I suggest "golfetta" or "golflet," as it is the baby of the big game.

Franklin, Pa. (MRS.) J. V. GUTHRIE.